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G. BAILEY. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. RROWN BREAD CAKES. BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Tastes differ. That is not an original remark. In fact, I am not naturally an original character; but untiring perseverance, intense mental concentration, extensive acquaintance with the best authors, and a retentive memory, have combined to remedy this deficiency, and I am now considered by my friends sufficiently original for

precipitating the idea that existed, in a somewhat solvent state, in my mind; but, O indulgent reader, the weather is tre-men-dous, and I am as unable as Mrs. Dombey to "make an effort."

sides without "armed interference," and so preserve its spongy, porous texture. To the uninitiated, one part is as good as another; but let me confidentially whisper in your ear, if it should be your duty to pass the plate, present to your neighbor that side which bears the under-crust, as that is liable to be burnt and

blubber and whale-oil which once gladdened his heart. Connecticut delights in the fryingpan. Meat, bread, rice, turn-overs, apples, potatoes, hasty-puddings, "whatever goods the gods provide her"—and every dweller in her sullove will attest they are neither few nor valleys will attest they are neither few nor valleys will attest they are neither few nor small—she casts incontinently into the sputtering but I cannot sustain the picture which my fat, till Connecticut joints, from constant lubri- fancy has drawn. cation, acquire a suppleness which neither age, nor time, nor travel, nor the burden of her traditionary nutmegs, clocks, and hams, can over-

But thou, O, Massachusetts! land of my birth. and thrice and four times land of my love! queen mother of men, reverent children, who turn to thee from every shore, and bind on thy brow the laurels they learned from thee to win will any wanderer from thy sturdy soil ever

Forget the sky that bent above
His childhood, like a dream of love?
The stream beneath the green hill flowing,
The broad-armed trees about it growing,
the smoke from thousand fires ascending with fragran
oders sweetly blending, of thousand pans, bright, glazed
and red, a thousand pans of hot brown bread.

Nor is thy fame confined to thy children alone. From the lumbering and fishing East, to the miasmatic and ague atic West, an unfortunate masmatic and ague-and west, an unfortunate an editorial article entitled "Eccentric Characterace, whose veins have never throbbed with Bay State blood, who have not sufficient ingenity to step out of the even tenor of their wheat-bread way, but whose stomachs have been endowed with a sensibility denied to their brains, weekly distend their pliant throats with "Boswekly di

thus as m for the ambrosial food, Quixotic to the last degree? Nay, is it possible to introduce the stone some says conception of the law respectively.

bread cakes? Yet, in the great multitude gathered from every nation under heaven, the mighty throng that are making the wilderness of this New World to bud and blossom as the rose, there must needs be a few who have an eye for the curve that swells the luxuriant sides of a sweet potato, a nose to discern the fumes that rise, incense-like, from a fair, young beef steak, floating in its own sapient juices, a soul to mount upwards on the wings of smoking Mocha; and since

Bonnet: Head

Shoe: Foot
Bay: Soul
Carvas: Faces: Brown bread, brown bread cakes; Dew: Rose
Noon: Evening
Earth: Heaven
or, less mathematically, as a beautiful bonnet to the beautiful head that bears it, or a delicate satin shoe to the delicate foot that wears it, as the green of the deathless bay to the lofty brow that won it, as the carvass is to the faces that statlingly glow upon it, as the grace of the golden cup to the mantling wine that fills it, as the quivering globe of dew to the regal rose that distils it, as the glare of the midsummer noon to the scented breath of Eden, as the homely and kindly earth to the grand and star-lit heaven; so is the "home-felt bliss" which a loaf of brown bread makes, to the exquisite thrill of delight arising from brown bread cakes; because of all this, I will make the attempt.

Let me give the modus operandi: Of fine

this, I will make the attempt.

Let me give the modus operandi: Of fine maize flour, yellow as the locks of the lovely Lenore, take—well, take enough—I cannot tell exactly how much; it depends upon circumlenore, take—well, take enough—I cannot tell will be perfectly frank with you. Gentlemen, I cannot tell will be perfectly frank with you. Gentlemen, I stances. Of freeh sew milk, white as the brow of the charming Arabella, take—well, I don't know exactly how much of that, either; it depends upon circumstances, particularly on the quantity of steal. If you have not new milk, take blue milk, provided it be sweet; or if you have not new milk, the well-beloved, and the priest the sevent will be considered to death, I switch to the same of the death of the same of th take blue milk, provided it be sweet; or if you have none hat is sweet, sour milk will answer; or if "your folks don't keep a cow," take water clear and sparkling as the eyes of the peerless Of molasses, sweet as the tones of the neful Lisette, take—a great deal, if it is sum mer, in the winter not quite so much, (for the reasons therefor, see Newton's Treatise on the Expansive Power of Fluids, vol. 1, p. 175.) Of various other substances, animal, vegetable and mineral, which it becomes not me to me

tion—first, because I have forgotten what they are; secondly, because I never knew; and,

put on your stoutest boots, and provide yourself with cork soles; otherwise, the trampling may prove to be anything but an agreeable pastime. But if the surface be a beautiful auburn brown, crisp, brittle, and unbroken-

Joy, joy, forever! your task is done! The gates are past, and breakfast is won;

sidered by my friends sufficiently original for all practical purposes. Mark, now, the application. Scintillant genius and insipid common-place-dom would alike have shunned a remark so trite, so worn, so unquestioned, as the one I have used; but my mediocre and hardly-earned originality lifts it above its plebeian associations, and coins its very commonness.

I think I have not succeeded very well in precipitating the idea that existed, in a some-As I was remarking, tastes differ. The Frenchman rolls as a sweet morsel under his tongue the hind legs of a frog. To the patriotic Chinese, no savor is so savory as that which arises from roasted mouse or broiled puppy. The Esquimaux, plunged into the pots and kettles of civilization, moans for the delicious blubber and whale-oil which once gladdened hearted generosity; for butter sinks into itself and in itself is lost with wonderful rapidity

> "My eyes are dim with childish tears, My heart is idly stirred; For the same sound is in my ears That in those days I heard. "Thus fares it still in our decay,
> Yet mourns the wiser mind
> Less for the crusts time takes away,
> Than those he leaves behind."

"The bridegroom may forget the bride Was made his wedded wife yestreen; The monarch may forget the crown That on his head an hour hath been." But never, Oh! Brown Bread Cakes! neve may your taste pass away from my lips, your odor from my nostrils, or your memory from my heart, till "my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in the heavens."

PICKING OUT THE PLUMS.

Some good stories (if they are old) occur in an editorial article entitled " Eccentric Charac-

weesty distend their phant throats with "Bos-ton Brown Bread."

And along the years, O father, nrm, and wise, and just, who desired to concentrate his whole energies on the turtle. "Sir," said the Alderman, in a highest flights of its imagination, ever to have scared to brown bread cakes? Is not the at- tempting to listen to your long sentences, and tempt to rouse, in these sluggish minds, an engive you a short answer, I have swallowed two

in obtaining certain statutes disqualifying their body from bolding civil offices, repealed, Thurlow thus bluffly answered: "Gentlemen, will be perfectly frank with you. Gentlemen

who announced the death of Louis the Fif-teenth, "sleeps in the Lord." "If such a mass of laziness and lust," growls Carlyle in reply, "sleeps in the Lord, who, think you, sleeps elsewhere?"

The article out of which we have taken these goodies," (and which we think was written by E. P. Whipple,) closes with the following fine tribute to Charles Lamb:

Perhaps the most delightful and popular of this class is Charles Lamb—a man cosily do-mesticated by the heart's fireside of his readers. Such wit, such humor, such imagination, such intelligence, such sentiment, such kindliness, such heroism, all so quaintly mixed and min-"it is of no consequence." Take whatever seems such heroism, all so quantity mixed and mingled, and stuttering out in so freakish a fashion,
the kneeding trough and kneed with all your and all blending so finely in that exquisite ecthe kneeding trough and kneed with all your the kneading-trough, and knead with all your and all blending so finely in that exquisite ecmight and main. Provide yourself, then, with
a tin plate, not bright and new, for so will your
of Charles Lamb, make him the most lovable
of Charles Lamb, make him the most lovable
of Charles Lamb, make him the most lovable centric something which we call the character of Charles Lamb, make him the most lovable dates be heavy, your crust cracked, and your charles he with time, and rough with service. With your own roseates fingers scoop out a portion of the pulpy mass. Fear not to touch it; is soft, yielding, and plastic, as the heart of he affectionate Clara. Turn it lovingly over it your hands. Round it. Mould it. Caress is. Soften down its aspertites. Smooth off its algularities. Repress its bold protuberances. Excourage its timid shrinkings; and when it is also has the relvet cheek of Ida, and oval as the classic face of Helen, give one "last, help lines are not descendants of King Lear—or few hen it is also have the sea abore or the stars in the sky for multidade, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds out, or title, or as long as your meal holds or your dispossing to the terms of the profits yield 6 per cen

astoned common sense.

"Mr. Lamb," says the head clerk at the Industry of the curious in cause and effect to Gadeseredly celebrated Disquisition on the loss of Fire and Metals, passim; also that the nyou know I go home very early in the afternoon." And then with what humors of Fire and Metals, passim; also that the nyou know I go home very early in the afternoon." And then with what humors of fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of nothing the above, a new stove has labelituted for the old one, and still Brown at the called and the case of the dream, and forsake by a general philosophical content. Newfoundland, and apprehension must err, and how unlikely it is that the future, which seems so the fifty years, of landing cables on Newfoundland, to that the only stove whence I ever saw may be afternoon." And then with what humors of fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of hand on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of hand on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional fifty square miles of land on completion of t

tioned. It will be a good exercise for the dogdays—if you can find them—the authorities, I
mean, not the dog-days, which are, alas! only
too palpable.]

When your cake has for a sufficient length of
time undergone the ordeal of fire, bring it again
to the blessed light of day. If the edge be black
and blistered, like a giant tree blasted by the
lightning's stroke, or if the crust be rent and
torn as by i ternal convulsions, cast it away.
It is worthless. Trample it under foot. Item:
It is worthless. Trample it under foot. Item:
In to no your stoutest boots, and provide yourself

"If ever I marry a wife,
I'll marry a landlord's daughter,
And sit in the bar all day,
And drink cold brandy and water."

And sit in the bar all day,

And drink cold brandy and water."

If he thus slips out of controversy by making the broadest absurdities the vehicles of the finest insight, his sense and enjoyment of absurdities in others rises to rapture. The nonsensical ingenuity of the pamphlet in which his friend Capel Lofft took the ground that Napoleon, while in the hands of the English, might sue out a writ of habeas corpus, threw him into ecstasies. And not only has he quips and quirks and twisted words for all he sees and feels, but he has the pleasantest art of making his very maladies interesting, by transmuting them into jests. Out of the darkest depths of the "diamals" if y some of his happiest conceits. "My bedfellows," he writes to Wordsworth, "are cough and cramp. We sleep three in a bed." "How is it," he says, "that I cannot get rid of this cold? It can't be from a lack of care. I have studiously been out all these rainy nights until twelve o'clock, have had my feet wet constantly, drank copiously of brandy to allay inflammation, and done everything else to cure it, and yet it won't de everything else to cure it, and yet it won't de part "—a sage decision, worthy of that illustri ous physician who told his patient that if he had no serious drawbacks he would probably be worse in a week. To crown all, and t make the character perfect in its winning con tradictions, there beats beneath the fantastic covering and incalculable caprices of the hu morist the best heart in the world, capable courtesy, of friendship, of love, of heroic sel devotion, and unostentatious self- sacrifice.

> For the National Era. MY FATHER'S BIRTHDAY.

BY ANN PRESTON. Tis again our father's birthday! changed, how change from birthdays old,

the there all flavor which penetrates my inmost frame when I sit down to a repast of brown bread cakes? Yet, in the great multitude the state of the

So thou blessed the world in walking bravely in thy line

While thy dear face

Unto us the ground seems holy over which at -

love has shed.

For the rich celestial sweetness good men leav

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. This great enterprise has been aided and en-This great enterprise has been aided and encouraged in various ways, by seven different Governments, viz: Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and the State of Maine; and it may not be amiss to enumerate here the different aids granted by these respective Governments, as follows:

Great Britain.—1. Annual subsidy of £14,000 sterling, until the net profit of the company

further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland this year.

Newfoundland.—8. Exclusive privileges, for

antees themselves, which the companies have obtained, are, in the opinion of those most com

petent to judge, of more value than the whole capital required to manufacture the cable.

conflux and convergence of untoward circum-stances, and morally in that apprehensive con-dition which suffers him to see no other escape dition which suffers him to see no other escape from intolerable evils than sudden death. He has anxiously reviewed his whole situation—bankruptcy, poverty, disgrace, await him Light breaks from no distant quarter. There is nowhere help. His wife and children will be dragged with him into inevitable distress. He sees the whole army of evils marshalled before him, and all the avenues open through which him, and all the avenues open through which they will reach him. He has calculated every ain. Arrived at this point in his deliberations he has reached the terminus of apprehensio and here, consequently, reason may effectively establish the first bulwark, in the shape of a restraining influence, strong in proportion to the strength with which the idea is conceived. That idea rests on the basis of previous experience. On many critical and trivial occas

in their foreseen order, and still more rarely brought their foreseen consequences. Human beings are always forecasting their lives, and brought their foreseen consequences. Human beings are always forecasting their lives, and always finding every episode unlike what had been forecast. They cannot plan the most ordinary party of pleasure, with any certainty of the result; if weather turn out fine, temper may spoil it. From pic-nics to ministerial

ives of Juliet's death. This trite experience of the instability human happiness has an obverse aspect which should give consolation in moments of affliction.

The same uncertainty which attends our forecastings of success and happiness equally at-tends our forecastings of failure and misery. The radiance is not more liable to be over-clouded than the darkness is to be irradiated. We cannot foresee truly; we can only imagine something that may occur; and these imaginations are always wrong, if not as to the event itself, yet as to the degree in which the event will affect us. Let the worst he foresees arrive. ferent from what he imagined. The crash arrives; nothing did avert it; it is here, and he is a beggar. His wife and children are beggars. Nay, worse than all, he is disgraced; deeds come to light which cause him to blush deeply when revealed, although he blushed but slightly, perhaps, in doing them. Everything, then, that he dreaded has arrived! True; but not as he feared it.

Now, face to face with it,
the terror vanishes.
And his sorrow less.
Bankruptcy, if painful, is

is sorrow less. Bankruptcy, if paintal, is found to be endurable. Poverty turns out a comparatively slight evil—considerably less than a toothache. Even the shame, against which sensitive pride revolted, is not so terrible as imagination pictured it, although, being an intellectual pain, and indefinite in its nature, imagination continues to exercise a control over it. Men do not look their scorn at him as he passes. His wife and children do not shrink from him, but cling with closer fondness, consoling him for the neglect of others. The dog licks his hand as before. The tradesman is as cap-in-hand for custom. The heart still beats, and Heaven is above all. There is no need for despair. A few years of honest labor may repair the loss he has sustained. Meanwhile.

Prince Edward's Island.—14. Exclusive privilege, for fifty years, of landing cables. 15. Free grant of 5,000 currency per annum for ten years. Canada.—17. Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines throughout the Provinces. 18. Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the company.

Now Scotia.—19. Grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for twenty five years, of landing telegraph is grant of exclusive privilege for like period of twenty-five years.

State of Maine.—20. Similar grant of exclusive privilege for like period of twenty-five years.

That the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished, there can be no till successfully accomplished, there can be no the fresh twenty five years.

That the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished, there can be no the first and the privations and the begrate private and the success

years.

That the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished, there can be no question; for the exclusive privileges and guarantees with little trouble. They disconnected the successfully accomplished, there can be no question; for the exclusive privileges and guarantees with little trouble. They disconnected the successful them in the mass, and despairingly ask, How am I to meet this overwhelming load? Men of inactive imaginations move amid untoward circumstances with little trouble. They disconnected the successful them in the mass, and despairingly ask, How am I to meet this overwhelming load? Men of inactive imaginations move amid untoward circumstances with little trouble. petent to judge, of more value than the whole capital required to manufacture the cable.

DESPAIR—CAUSE AND PREVENTIVE.

* * There is one point we would earnestly recommend upon the reader—one which would have probably saved Haydon, (from suicide,) and consequently may help to save any other wretched man whose apprehensive terror is growing upon him. Let us be allowed, for a moment, to assume that the reader is in such a condition. He is materially in the conflux and convergence of untoward circumstances, and morally in that apprehensive control is in the conflux and convergence of untoward circumstances, and morally in that apprehensive control is in the conflux and convergence of untoward circumstances, and morally in that apprehensive control is in the conflux and convergence of untoward circumstances, and morally in that apprehensive control is in the conflux and convergence of untoward circumstances, and morally in that apprehensive control is in such a condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Picture.—The subject is a simple north-country village, on the shore of Morecambe Bay; not in the common sense a picturesque village: there are no pretty bow-windows, or red roofs, or rocky steps of entrance to the rustic doors, or quaint gables; nothing but a single street of thatched and chiefly clay-built cottages, ranged in a somewhat monotonous line, the roofs so green with moss, that at first we hardly discers the houses from the fields and trees. The village street is closed at the end by a wooden gate, indicating the little traffic bear, with the same of the sam cottages only by the would expect in such a little neater than one would expect in such a village—perhaps lately built by the Puseyite incumbent; and beyond the church, close to incumbent; and beyond the church war

the sea, are two fragments of a border war tower, standing on their circular mound, worn on its brow deep into edges and furrows, by the feet of the village children. On the bank of moor, which forms the foreground, are a few cows, the carter's dog barking at a vixenish one. The milkmaid is feeding another, a gentle white one, which turns its head to her, expectant of a handfull of fresh hay, which she has brought for it in her blue apron, fastened up round her waist. She stands with her pail on her head, evidently the village coquette, for she has a neat bodice, and pretty striped petticoat under the blue apron, and red stockings. Nearer us, the cow-herd, bare-footed, stands on a piece of the limestone rock, (for the ground is thistly, and not pleasurable to bare feet,) whether boy or girl, we are not sure; it may whether boy or girl, we are not sure; it may be a boy, with a girl's worn-out bonnet on, or a girl, with a pair of ragged trowsers on. Probably the first, as the old bonnet is evidently looking for strayed cows among the moorland hollows, and helps us at present to watch, hold-ing the bonnet's head down, the quarrel of the vixenish cow with the dog, which, leaning on

solid food, and think nothing of it, but are started to on learning the amount. And so it is with troubles, punishments, deep management of the second of th

built by the Puseyite I the church, close to ents of a border war in member, was very hostile to the bill, and the church of a border war in the pear 184—, a bill was up appropriating a large sum for continuing the State privating a large sum for continuing the State provements. Mr. H. of Berks, an honest Ger man member, was very hostile to the bill, and the provements of a border war man member, was very hostile to the bill, and the provements of the provement in fact opposed to State improvements, as they involved such an expenditure of money. He knew the wishes of his constituents, but his general knowledge was rather limited. While the bill was under consideration, Mr. Biddle of the bill was under consideration, Mr. Biddle of the city moved an amendment, appropriating \$10,000 for the improvement of the Alimentary Canal. The member from Berks was instantly upon his feet, declaring his purpose to oppose any appropriation for the Alimentary or any other canal—declaring the appropriation to be unnecessary, and against the wishes of the peo-ple. The amendment was instantly withdrawn, amidst the general mirth of the members, at the expense of the honest member from Berks the expense of the honest member from Berks.

The Rev. Dr. Backus, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, was a man of power, as well as of ec-centricity. He had a habit of dropping the thread of his discourse, and delivering himself of any thought that suddenly struck him. Thus, or any thought that suddenly struck him. Thus, throwing up his spectacles, and leaning his elbows on the Bible and his chin on his hands, he would break out, "Scandal! I'll tell you what scandal is! Brother Smith has heard

and the many of th

from appearances, but, I should conceive, of invaluable use to a man carving his way, like Disraeli, to place and power. She is plain in features, with a coarse yellow skin, but her ears and eyes are everywhere; not a sound or circumstance escapse her, where there is the slightest chance of realizing political capital; and the moment she has got hold of it, she is off instance to fetch her hasband to clinch the nail she has partially driven. She calls her husband will be character, and her expression of that diplomatic terseness, which bespeak her peculiar order of mind. She was originally the wife of Mr. Windham, and, by her influence, brought in Disraeli on the radical interest, as his colleague for the borough of Maidstone. Afterwards, becoming a widow, with five thousand pounds a year, she became Mrs. Disraeli, and no doubt gave her husband support and digit in the stand of the said pounds a year, she became Mrs. Disraeli, and no doubt gave her husband support and condered the said pounds a year, she became Mrs. Disraeli, and no doubt gave her husband support and condered the said pounds a year, she became Mrs. Disraeli, and no doubt gave her husband support and condered the proposition of the moment when he uttered his philippics against Peel.

SILVER IN THE SEA.—Three French chemists, as we learn from Household Words, have

Trinity College, Dublin, are about publishing a literary magazine of their own.

CATHERINE OF WURTEMBERG.

ROYAL LIFE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY An act of graceful homage has recently been paid to the memory of Catherine of Wurtum-berg, the second wife of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and the mother of Prince Napoleon, who parte, and the mother of Prince Napoleon, who has of late attracted so much attention in the European world. The heart of the ex-Queen of Westphalia, enclosed in an urn, has been deposited in the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, at the Invalides. It is, as has been well ob-served in the Times, "the heart of a noble woman, of one whom no entreaties of her father. the King of Wurtemberg, could induce to aban-don her husband in his days of adversity, and who clung to him in evil report and good report to the hour of her death." The circum-

presented him with a son. Napoleon was seriously displeased at this union, and refused to acknowledge its validity. Jerome, warmly attached to his wife, came over to Europe, and, throwing himself at the Emperor's feet, besought his pardon, and earnestly entreated him to receive his spouse as a member of the Impethance of the Impethanc throwing himself at the Emperoral to receive his spouse as a member of the Imperial family. This request was made at an untoward moment; for Jerome's interview with the Emperor took place at Milan in 1805, just after he had grasped the iron crown of the ancient Kings of Lombardy, bearing this proud yet beautiful device:

Dio me la diede;

are conducted on the principle—a killing one in the end—of paying nothing, or next to nothing, for contributions; and the result is, they are filled with weak inantities; in prose and it was at this proud moment of his life, that it is proven the end—of paying nothing, or next to nothing, for contributions; and the result is, they are filled with weak inantities; in prose and it was at this proud moment of his life, that it is proven the magazine which the state of the work. It is now many that the suicide of its excellent sub-editor, Latham Blanchard, threw it back wholly on its life, the state and the result is a state of the suicide of its excellent sub-editor, Latham Blanchard, threw it back wholly on its life, the state of the work was a state of the state of the work of

tion of the Imperial coiffeur and moidiste—per sonages of such importance as to be remember ed even now, under the names of Charbonnie

agitation became so evident to her hostess, that the latter ventured to inquire whether aught had occurred to disturb her royal highness. Catherine, in reply, expressed her wish to be informed a few moments before Jerome's arrival, so that she might be prepared to meet him. This was promised; and while the Princess thanked Madame d'Abrantes for her kind readiness to oblige her, "the burning blushes on her cheek revealed no pleasing emotion, but the

"The dinner," Madame d'Abrantes writes, was dull, and even mournful. The Princess was dull, and even mournul. The Frincess
was restless and agitated. Having asked her
twice which she would prefer, taking coffee and
ice in the park, or in the grand saloon, she
seemed suddenly to recollect herself, and looking at me as if she scarcely understood the purport of my question, replied—
"' Just as you please.'

port to the hour of her death." The circumstances of her life are so full of deep shd touching interest, that we trust our readers will not unwillingly follow us in some passages of her changeful and eventful career.

At the commencement of the present century, the ancient palace at Stuttgart was the peaceful and happy abode of the ducal family of Wurtemberg, whose position, although high enough to secure for them the homage and respect which is due to the princely houses of Europe, yet seemed not loftly enough to expose "We quitted table at half-past six, and, feel road from Paris, and several carriages were seen to enter the popular avenue. I hastened to inform the Princess that in a few minutes the Prince would make his appearance. With a faint attempt to smile, she thanked me for my kindness; but her appearance really alarmed motion that Europe that Europe the color of death. She seemed, however, to summon all her resolution, and rising from her mon all her resolution, and, rising from her seat, advanced, with one her ladies-in-waiting. quil happiness of the Wurtemberg family. Napoleon the Great, now seated firmly upon the Imperial throne of France, resolved that a crown should also encircle each of his brothers' brows. The throne of Holland had been bestowed upon Lucien Bonaparte; Joseph was the King of Spain; and a new kingdom—that of Westphalia—was about to be formed for Jerome.

There was, however, one serious obstacle in

the chimney, having by her side an arm-chair, intended for the Prince. The door of the music saloon opened, and Jerome entered, followed by the officers of his household, who remained in

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Such we're the opening scenes in the wedded life of Catherine of Wurtenberg. Need it be added, that her after path was one beset with thorns rather than strewed with flowers? Forced to bestow her hand upon a man from whom she instinctively shrank, as being, in her opinion. already espoused to another, the unhappy Queen of Westphalia had not even the poor satisfaction of being treated with respect by her royal husband. Many were the humiliations which she suffered at the Court of Cassel, and she bore them all in silence. Faithfully did she strive t faifil the onerous duties of her position, and never was a single murmur suffered to escape her lips. The only happy moments of her crowned life were those in which she clasped her infants to her arms; although, perhaps, the upon her son, often brought a pang to her heart, her opening life.

Time passed on. The eventful years of 1814-'15 elapsed. Napoleon had fallen, and those modern dynasties, which had flourished in the sunshine of his power, were withering away beneath the shadow of "the Holy Alli-The Queen of Westphalia had taken refuge, with her children, beneath her father's in Paris, on his return from Elba, and had carried with him thither all the baubles of royalty in the hope that, at no distant day, he might once more appear in public with these insignia of power. In this expectation, however, he was quickly disappointed, and, on the evacuation of Paris, he retired, with the army, beyond the Loire. His situation being now a very preca-rious one, he gladly accepted a refuge in the Chateau of Douy, where, under the assumed name of Garrier, he was hospitably entertained by M. Ouvrard, the eminent financier. Owing to the frequent presence of military men, who were quartered in the chateau, Jerome was obliged to remain secluded in his own apart-

One day, in a moment of ennni, the ex-mon arch opened a trunk, took out his royal robes of state, together with the many brilliant orders which had been bestowed upon him in his hap-pier days, and clothed himself in all the magnificence of royalty. Just as his splendid toilet was completed, the door of his apartment open-ed, and M. Ouvrard entered. The discreet finaner was astonished at such an act of imprudence on the part of his guest, and fearing that a rep-etition of his folly might betray his secret to the whole household, and thus involve the famin political danger, he counselled Jeron longer to delay his escape out of France On the following morning, before daylight, the deposed king was on his way to the Eastern frontier, whence he hastened to Stuttgart, and entering in secret his father-in-law's palace besought his wife to procure for him a wel in the home of her childhood and he youth. The Princess, mindful only of her hus band's forlorn position, welcomed him heartil o her apartments. The news of his arrival however, quickly reached the ears of the King berg, whose political position made him shrink from communication with any o

the Bonaparte family.
On the following morning, therefore, he signified his pleasure to the ex-Queen, that her husband must forthwith quit his palace, as he could not harbor beneath his roof one of a pro scribed and outlawed family, pointing out to her at the same time the example of Marie Louisa, who had consented to a separation from her husband. He also expressed his desire for an interview with his daughter, that she might learn his wishes more emphatically from his own royal lips. The Princess Royal immediately addressed to her parent a reply, which merita a place in the annals of all those pa tions where women are counted worthy of hono as well as of love. It was in the following

"SIRE: Your majesty has summoned m ure of obeying your commands. Knowing the subject of the interview, fearing that my mind was not sufficiently collected to speak of it, I venture here to unfold the motives of my con act, and to make an appeal to your paterna affection. Your majesty has been rightly in-formed; yes, sire, Prince Jerome, your son in-law, my husband, and the father of my chil en, is with me. I received him from your hands at a time when his family reigned su preme over many kingdoms, and when his own prow was encircled with a crown. The bond imposed at first by policy have since then been strengthened and confirmed by the feelings of my own heart; and he is far dearer to me now in the hour of his adversity, than ever he was

in the time of power and prosperity.

"Marriage and nature impose duties which cannot be affected by the vicissitudes of fortune I know these important duties, and I desire to fulfil them. I was once a Queen, and I am still a wife and mother. Although raised by fortune above other men, we are often only the more to be pitied. A will at variance with ou own may influence our destiny, but there its power ceases, for it can by no means affect the obligations which Divine Providence has im posed upon us. The husband who was given o me by God and by yourself—the child who I have borne in my bosom-these are now part of my very existence. With this husban I shared a throne; with him, will I share exile and misfortune. Violence alone can separate me from him. But oh! my father, my sove reign! I know your heart—your justice and the rectitude of your principles; I know what those principles have ever been on the subject of domestic duties. I do not ask your majesty out of affection toward me, to make any chang in the line of conduct which has been adon in conformity with the determination of the most mighty sovereign of Europe; I only crave your permission that my husband and I may

remain near your person.
"But oh! my father, my sovereign! if thi least be assured o your favor and kindness before we set out for a strange land. Without some proof of you paternal love, I can scarcely find courage t appear in your presence. If we must depar at once, let us bear with us at least the assu rance of your affection as well as the hope your protection in happier times. Our mi ortunes will surely one day have an end. Europe will not always command our humiliation it will not always delight in degrading prince who have been recognised by former treaties and who are allied to the most ancient and most illustrious houses in Europe. Is not the my father and my sovereign, for having thus expressed myself, and deign to let me know that this letter has not been received with dis pleasure. Believe me, &c., CATHERINE."

This touching and noble appeal could scarce fail to melt the heart of a father; but politically cal motives were at that critical period far more powerful in the breast of monarchs than the gentler voice of domestic affection. The Pricess of Wurtemberg, together with her husband and son, were obliged to quit that Fatherland to which she was so tenderly attached. They took refuge in the Papal States, where they lived for many years, under the name of the Duke and Duchess of Montfort. They chose a country habitation named Casino Azzolino, near the river Trento, which forms a limit ! here, however, they could not escape the hu miliations which were at this time the portion the Bonaparte family. They were prohibited by the King of Naples from entering his dominons, and so rigidly were his commands enforced, that the Counters Conurata, a niece of Jerome's, having ventured one day, in a girlish freak, to cross the Fiume Trento for the sake of enjoying a ride in the Neapolitan terri wly escaped being seized by the Neapolitan soldiers, who were piaced there to guard the bridge. The young and ardent countess was exceedingly indiguant at this curtailment

of her liberty.
"Napoleon's niece," exclaimed she, dwelling
"Napoleon's niece," exclaimed she, dwelling emphatically upon this word—"Napoleon's niece is not made to have her walks dictated to her; she is not a vassal of any sovereign!"
The Duke and Duchess of Montfort had all
the difficulty in the world to calm her anger, and to prove to her the necessity of submitting to the ungenerous restriction imposed by the King of Naples. As for Catherine of Wurtem-berg, she pursued the even tenor of her way,

until death closed the earthly portion of her

existence. We know not what were her father's feelings on hearing that she had died in the land of her exile. But whatever they were, the memory of Catherine of Wurtemberg is still fresh in many hearts; and although she did not live to witness the realization of the hope expressed in her letter, yet to her children has it been given to enjoy the blessing of restoration to their country, and also to share in those Imperial honors which have once again become rincess Mathilde are the sole descendants o this noble-minded woman. No higher honor could be sought for or desired than to be the children of such a mother.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

The office of the National Era is noved to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second

THE PRESIDENT UPON THE KANSAS QUESTION

We publish in our news columns the reply President Buchanan to a memorial signed by everal distinguished citizens of Connecticu We do not propose at this time to review this ingular document, but will only allude to two or three of its prominent features, hoping to recur to the subject hereafter.

It is surprising that the President of the Un-

ted States should turn aside from his duties t answer any private memorial, and it is impos sible to resist the conviction that the opportun was chosen to set the Administration right with the discontented South. But this is a mat er of no moment-a question of taste.

The style of the President's reply is court ous, and worthy of imitation by his organs in Washington, one of which speaks of the memo rialists as "impertinent intermeddlers," and another as "fanatic clergymen." It is strange that the Chief Magistrate of this nation should be startled out of his propriety by a set of "in pertinent intermeddlers.

The style of the reply is unobjectionable, bu its statements are surprising. The coolnes with which Mr. Buchanan ignores the fac stated by the memorialists, that the people of Kansas never passed the laws enforced upon hem - the readiness with which he charges apon the Free State men conduct demandin he interference of the U.S. troops-the boldness with which he declares Slavery to exist in Kansas at the present time, and also states as fact that the residents of Kansas have had air election, and are to have another this fall are astounding. Mr. Buchanan blinks the issues presented to him by the memorialists, or denies their statements. It is inconceivable to us how the President can have been led to imagin that the people of Kansas have yet been allow ed to hold a fair election. The facts proving the contrary are known the world over, are in controvertible, and cannot be gainsaved by th Administration. All that the Free State me ask to day is an opportunity to vote themselve a Constitution. They are anxious that the me jority should rule. Will the President gran them this privilege? Will the President deny that the citizens of Kansas have suffered th most cruel indignities from the Border Ruf fians? that these outside ruffians passed th Kansas Territorial laws? and that the U. S.

think not. Can the President hope to make the people of the free States believe that the recent appor ment in Kansas is fair? that Judge decision was just? and that there is not a ma ifest attempt upon the part of the Government to aid the Pro-Slavery party in fastening a Pro-Slavery Constitution upon Kansas? These are the points which cannot be slurred over and which are vital ones, in the opinion of vast majority of the people of the free States. There is an easy way open for the Adminis

troops looked quietly upon their outrages? W

tration to show the people of this country tha it desires justice to be done in Kansas. Let it use all its influence and power to secure to all the residents of Kansas upon the first day of July last an opportunity to vote for a new Legislature and for a Constitution. Let the appor tionment be exactly according to population, an we guarantee satisfaction upon the part of the Free State men. Has the Administration dor this? Will it do it? No. Surrounded with difficulties in attempting to enforce laws never approved by a majority of the people of Kansaswith their Southern supporters crying fiercely for injustice, and threatening open war unless their emands are acceded to-the Administration finds itself in a helpless predicament, and swings round to the side of those States which brought it into power. This is natural enough; we only complain that it should make incorrect statements its defence, and claim that its course has been prompted by a desire to act impartially with the citizens of Kansas.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, has recently made a speech to the citizens of Dorchester, and we gather from it that he intends to run against Mr. Banks for the office of Governor for the year 1858. He expressed no personal enmity to Mr. Banks in his speech, but felt it to be his duty to oppose his election. The principal reason which he gave was, that Mr. Banks does not come out unequivocally in favor of pure and unadulterated Americanis The Governor also informed his audience that he has no desire for a continuation in office, and that he accepted an election last year more as a matter of duty than pleasure. We pre sume that he can be persuaded this year to overlook his personal pleasure, and stand a contest with Mr. Banks. If he does, we may naturally look for a hearty union of all the Anti-Slavery men in Massachusetts upon Mr. Banks, which will insure his election. If they they do not so unite, Governor Gardner will triumph, and a singular triumph it will be; for he cannot hope for a re-election with only Know Nothing votes. He must and will receive the votes of thousands of straight Whigs, orthodox Democrats, and conservatives generally. It is not impossible that he may get a part of the foreign vote in such a contest-so blind and inconsistent are men, when excited in a political campaign.

READY FOR THE ELECTION .- It is stated that the following troops have been ordered to Kansas: Ten companies of the 1st cavalry, under command of Colonel Sumner and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson; seven companies of the 6th infantry, under the same command; ten companies of the 4th artillery, from Florida; two companies of the 2d artillery, from Fort Monroe; two companies of the 2d artillery, from Fort Snelling; one light battery company, from Fort McHenry; which, if the average strength of the companies be sixty, will give a force of upwards of two thousand men. Gen. Harney will remain in command of Kansas. Colonel Albert S. Johnson, late from Texas, has been assigned to the command of the troops to Utah. Thus it will be seen that the President is ready to fulfil the promise, in his reply to Professor Silliman, to enforce order in Kansas.

The Vermont election has resulted as it al-

THE EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.

This body met, according to a call which was published in this journal, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 25th day of August

The Rev. E. P. Ellict, of Indiana, was tem porarily called to the chair, and the Rev. C. W. Denison was appointed Secretary. Mr. Burritt read extracts from a wide correspondence which he has held with different individuals, in all parts of the country, respecting the Convention. the free and many of the slave States, and found, to his astonishment, that a generous feeling favorable to emancipation was prevalent everywhere. This feeling did not embrace any one political party or religious creed. He found it to be almost universal. Men of the three great political parties were alive to the interests of emancipation. For himself, he utter-

detested the name of "Mason and Dixon's line." That line must be erased from the face of the country, and thus leave both sections of the Union to meet upon one brotherly basisa common interest. The call asked the co-operation of the people of the South. He was glad to see this feature. Even if it was not ecessary to the carrying out of their present work, it at least had a tendency to allay the ill eeling at present apparent among the two diferent sections of the Union.

Gerrit Smith said that it was not a question whether a man could conscientiously sign the call_that act was personal to himself, and not a subject for discussion here. The call was intended for the people of the North who were willing to remunerate their brethren of the South for the loss they would sustain in manumitting their slaves. The holder of the slave had a moral right to their contributions in compensation for such loss, for they had in effect approved his right to hold the slaves. If, by any ry Northern journals, when discussing Slavery act of theirs, they had induced their neighbors or the Anti-Slavery men of the North. The to do evil, it was their duty to share the loss stained by quitting that evil. After much discussion, standing committees

vere appointed. On the morning of the second day, the folowing preamble and resolution were reported to the Convention:

"Whereas, in consideration of those moral political, and commercial relationships by which (in times past) the free States have di rectly or indirectly contributed to the sanction and sustenance of Slavery, and of the magnitude of the difficulties involved in its extinction, and also the immeasurable advantages which would accrue to every section from its removal; herefore, .
"Resolved. That, in the opinion of this Con-

vention, it is highly desirable that that the peo ple of the North should unite in a generou and brotherly spirit with the people of the South, and share liberally with them in the expense of putting an end to so great a politi-cal and moral evil as American Slavery." Lengthened discussion followed, and other

resolutions were offered. Mr. Burritt and Mr. Smith spoke at length.

In the evening, Mr. Denison addressed the Coneption. He detailed his personal knowledge of nancipation in the West Indies. He said it was a mistaken notion that the blacks in those islands vere worse off than during the days of Slavery. The elaveholder there was of the opinion that all narties were benefitted and would not consent to a return to the Slavery system again. There was never an instance when the negro was offered fair wages, that he would not work. Thriving towns had grown up: a more improved state of morals prevailed; there is a greater amount of labor performed, more sugar manufactured: churches, schools, and colleges, are established; and peace and happiness prevails. Their churches are built upon a scale of gran uer that would be astonishing to many. Manogany finish, splendid organs, a fifteen hundred dollar clergyman, and other appliances like white folks. Mr. D. was of the opinion that compensated emancipation was perfectly practicable, and productive of incalculable benefit to all parties interested.

Gerrit Smith delivered an eloquent address upon the objects of the Convention, favoring the plan of compensation.

During the third and last day of the Conven tion, the discussions were of a practical nature The price to be paid for the slaves to be freed was fixed at \$250; but some thought this too high a figure, and a reduction was made. This was, of course, a matter of speculation: the Convention could not fix the terms of a compromise with the South, the South being absent. It seems to be generally agreed that the proceeds of the public lands and the surplus revenue of the country should be employed to remunerate the slaveholders for the emancipation of their slaves.

Mr. Smith was of the opinion that, when one State began to give up the institution, it would be the end of Slavery; one after another would fall into the measure, and the whole thing would be blotted out of existence at once. Kan sas would never hold a slave in that event, and all the Southwest would yield from the force of pecuniary advantage. He thought the uniform olan the better, stipulating the price by State nactment, and the North pay that price, leav ng the balance to be made up by the slavehold-

advanced doctrine of compensating the slave, this matter should be left entirely to the generosity of those immediately interested. Mr. Smith, we see, did not overlook one i portant fact to which we have heretofore alluded in the Era, viz: the indisposition of the South to treat with the Compensationists.

Mr. Smith said, if the South did not act in a friendly manner in regard to the proceedings the place. Thus, ruffianism triumphed. of this Convention, he was at a loss to know what further action to take. He said that this measure had been published far and wide—the South was fully posted upon the contemplated proceedings-but he had yet to learn the name of a single newspaper among them that favored the movement. They were cold and suller suspicious and unfriendly, on the subject. He had hoped that this Convention would be well supplied with men from the South; but the South had not evinced a desire to act with them, and he feared that he could look for no friendly action on their behalf. He said that some people of the South declared themselve so wedded to the institution, that they do not wish to abandon it upon any consider

Mr. Burritt was more hopeful-he knew no upon what principle Mr. Smith judged that it would be rejected. He had no reason for so prejudging; it was right that they should make overtures to the South, which was the party holding this property. It would not be proper in them to rush to this Convention, in order to say, "What will you give?" and for the Convention to say, "What will you take?" It was a mistake for Mr. Smith to say that no one of the South had responded to their call. Delaware was with them, and a great majority of the business men of Wilmington had signed the to be repulsed, before they launched into denunciations. They ought at least to presume that their overtures will be received with proper courtesy. If they were rejected, then they would have new food for reflection. If rejected in scorn and derision, then truly they would be at a loss to know what further measure to

right. Even the Intelligencer, of this city, Free State party, we speak not only its senti- Governor Walker's nomination in the Senate.

ocks with disfavor upon the whole movement. Before adjourning, the Convention appointed the officers of a "National Compensation So-

ciety," the first meeting of which is to be held next May in New York.

COURTESY TO POLITICAL OPPONENTS. The American political press has no enviable reputation abroad, and in some parts of this country it does not hold a very dignified posi-Mr. B. said that he had passed through most of tion in the public estimation. It is not that sible that Mr. Mitchell never intended, if he journalism in this country is lacking in talent, had succeeded in throwing off the English voke, in graphic force, or in influence. Nowhere are newspapers more readable, nowhere, we think, with perhaps one or two exceptions, is more talsuppose that he did not. ent displayed in journalism than upon some of our first-class papers. But there is a lack of courtesy among the newspapers of this country. This is more especially true of the political journals, which are often made the vehicles of a carse personality, not only disgusting to oppo- pose his inconsistency, but only quote a singu- double the usual amount of maple sugar has

nents, but to friends, and injurious to the cause identified with the journal deficient in polite- follows: ness. It is a well known fact, that many journalists in their columns deny the claim of a political opponent to the courtesy which would readily be accorded him in the street, in the parlor, or even at the political meeting. We think this is a mistake. Truth is to be toldmust be told-but it must be done with courtesy, and with a constant endeavor not to impugn motives, where it is consistent with justice. The utmost charity, it seems to us, should cised, when an opponent's motives are canvassed, if they are ever to be made the subject of a liscussion. But this rule is violated by a large

class of journals, with more or less frequency. We were led to these remarks by noticing the general tone of nearly all the Southern journals, and some of the more ultra Pro Slave journals never allow for a moment that their opponents are gentlemen, that they may be

honest, or that they deserve a particle of courtesy. The journals to which we allude are not unknown, uninfluential, and published in a corner. They are the leaders of the great South; they are rich, powerful, and can afford to be generous. They are edited often by men of fine talents, and who are able to appreciate an argument, and to know a gentleman when they meet him. These journals are, some of them, published in the great cities of the South. (as well as North,) and in the capital of the

What is the treatment these journals bestow apon their political opponents-the Republians and the Anti-Slavery people of the North? The former are always Black Republicans, are pendent upon others for her tools, her clothes. dishonest, having the nation's ruin at heart, or her books, and for a thousand things which we they are mad. The latter, the old-fashioned An- have no space to mention. Is she at all indeti-Slavery people, are lunatics and knaves, are pendent of the outside world, then? Could not unfit to associate with decent men and women in good society; and, if caught in the slave with manufactured articles? States, worthy of the gallows, or the milder punishment of tar and feathers. We appeal to any one who has read the leading Southern journals, if this is not a fair idea of their general rapidly; is it certain that fresh lands will altone, when discussing the Republicans, or the Anti-Slavery population of the North.

The Republican party is a great party is authors of the land. It reckons among its the South?" hosts, judges, (of the Supreme and of the State Mr. Mitchell entirely overlooks the fact that entlemen, however mistaken in their opinions? s anything to be gained by stigmatizing the members of such a party-the only living opposition party to the Administration—as knave and disunionists? Cannot the leading journals of the Administration afford to set an excellent example to its followers, by treating its po-

litical opponents with courtesy? It is by no means because there are talented or distinguished men in the Republican party, or among the Anti-Slavery people of the North that we claim this courtesy; it is simply because they are men. Were they without position without talent, with nothing but honesty of mo tive, no political party could, with any degree of decency, refuse to acknowledge them as up right, though mistaken, men. Acts may b haracterized, if of a certain nature, with sever ity. A man unquestionably guilty of certain acts is justifiably condemned; but a political ournal advocating one set of views has cer ainly no right to characterize the members of another great party as dishonest and vile. This is the essence of blackguardism. And it is this habit, into which certain journals have fall en, which has sunk the reputation of American journalism at home and abroad.

MORE RUFFIANISM IN KANSAS.

We learn from the Leavenworth Times that there has been another exhibition of the Borler Ruffian spirit in Kansas. A Free State Convention was held in Atchison on the 22d, for ing States. And, said he, in response to the he purpose of electing delegates to the Grass hopper Falls Convention, and Colonel Lane was nvited to address the Convention. The Pro Slavery people of Atchison and the Missour border were determined to prevent his appearance in Atchison; and so powerful were they in numbers, and so fierce in their purpose that, to save a bloody collision, it was thought best for Colonel Lane to refrain from entering

The Times remarks upon this occurrence: "Two important facts are established by this tchison difficulty.

"1. That the day of Missouri invasion

not yet over.

"2. That there is still one place in Kansas where free speech is forcibly denied.

"Now, we are as strongly desirous of peace and repose as any one can be. None would ate a renewal of bloody strife more than we. Our exertions are always, and ever have been, thrown in this behalf. But our manhood been, thrown in this property and the idea of tamely submitting to open insult, or an infringement of those rights which we hold to be inviolable and sacred. Knowing well how essential it is to the peace and prosperity of Kansas that the hatchet should be for er buried, and that we should look to the ba ot box for a peaceful arbitrament of the vexed uestions here at issue, we yet have not been chooled in that Utopian belief which teaches "We see at Atchison a successful attemp made by invaders, to prevent a number of citizens from meeting in Convention, and we see a fatal blow struck at freedom of speech. Now, then, it behooves us—nay, it is our imperative duty—to vindicate these malienable rights, or forfeit our claim to the title of men. Better, far better, that we should be the seris of some Imperial Czar, than that we should truckle basely to usurpation, or complacently look basely to usurpation, or complacently look upon the violation of principle and right. It is a matter of little import whether Jim Lane peak in Atchison or not; but it is a matter of the business men of Wilmington had signed the vital interest to every citizen of Kansas, whether call. Let them first try and see if they were he shall not have the liberty of speaking there. and be protected in that liberty. The insults to which that band of Free State men were subcted were given to the Free State party, and nel Lane struck at every reeman in our midst. It remains, then, for the Free State party to resent these high handed nsults, and vindicate our down-trodden rights. Nor shall we rest content till Lane has spo Atchison, and a Free State Convention has been allowed to meet and deliberate, without The Vermont election has resulted as it al-ways does—in the triumph of Republicanism. list of Southern exchanges, Mr. Smith was greatly mistake the temper and spirit of the

JOHN MITCHELL ON PRODUCTION

The institution of Negro Slavery has a most nthusiastic advocate in John Mitchell, a gentleman principally known to the world from his abortive attempt to give freedom to the oppressed people of Ireland. Strange as the above sentence may sound, it is true, unless the last clause of it be deceptive. For it is posto better the condition of the laborers of poor Ireland. For the sake of consistency, let us this year. So far as we can judge, taking the

Mr. Mitchell has published two long letters ductive of years - perhaps the most so for in the Irish News, giving his impressions of quarter of a century. The crops are all fair, Slavery. He is in love with human slavery- and the majority are very large. The wheat in love with the South. We shall not quarrel crop has been a bountiful one, the grass crop a with him for his preferences, nor attempt to ex- a great one; sugar cane has prospered, and lar paragraph from one of his letters. It is as been made, so that sugars must come down.

South is, that what these States supply, all the world wants! and nowhere else can the world get it so good, so cheap, and in such quantity.
The matter is different in the North. Human food can be raised everywhere. * * The manufactures of the North can be carried on quite as well anywhere else. Cotton, if you n only get it, may be spun or woven in any climate. Anybody, anywhere, can manufacture iron castings, railroad carriages, patent medicines, wooden nutmegs. But the South, besides producing more than she wants of corn and cattle, and all sorts of food, (for even South Carolina now exports wheat,) holds in her hands almost exported to the consequence of the conseque hands almost a monopoly of one necessary of human life for all the world."

According to this novel and brilliant view of he science of production, the prosperity of the ost civilized States of the world rests upon a angerous foundation.

England and France, countries which proluce principally food and manufactures, are in nstant danger of ruin. The free States, which do not raise cotton, for that reason are not so sure of prosperity as the South! But is Mr. Mitchell correct in his statement? Can iron castings, railroad carriages," &c., &c. be manufactured by "anybody, anywhere?" If they can be, they are not. They are not in the slave States. So then, it seems, this fancied independence of the South is a delusion. The She does not even manufacture the very hoes and send to the Imperial Parliament, twenty-five members, in the following proportions to South raises cotton, but cannot manufacture it. with which her cotton is cultivated. The matter resolves itself into something like the following statement: The South raises a great staple, wanted everywhere and by everybody, but she does not manufacture at all, and is entirely dethe North dispense with cotton easier than she

Again: The slave States are constantly wear ing out their cotton lands. Where are the new ones to come from? Slavery exhausts the soil ways be found? Is here not a fact injurious to the security of Southern property? It is also well known that the cotton crop in the Amerihis country. It holds in its ranks many of the | can States is a very uncertain crop, and exceedinest scholars, the noblest orators, the most ingly liable to damage by early frost; is this devout divines, the most popular poets and crop, then, "the grand element of security to

Courts,) distinguished lawyers, and men of po. experiments are making, in many parts of the eition and wealth. So that, judging it after world, to grow cotton. It is not at all improbthe manner of men of the world, it is not a con. able that some of these may succeed; and if so. temptible party. Why, then, should not its where would the cotton-growing States be left, securely and entirely upon that one staple, and with chattel slavery at the bottom of

The truth of the matter is, that the slave property in them does not rest upon a secure foundation. With Freedom, the exclusive culture of a great staple would unquestionably Freedom, other interests would not be neglected, the soil would not be ruined, and in case of accessful competition in the culture of the taple, ruin would not necessarily follow, for other crops would easily and quickly be grown; the free State would not be entirely dependent upon outsiders for its manufactured goods, and ts people would thus escape bankruptcy. reedom sharpens the wit, fosters invention rives versatility to the mind. With it, no State will rest content to grow only cotton; and even if it did, it would escape destruction, if competition came, by a resort to the growth of other crops, and by the use of an economy and industry which are incompatible with human slavery in any shape whatever.

THE SOUTH SATISFIED.

The ultra Pro-Slavery journals in the South are growing better-natured as the recent develpments in Kansas reach them. The Adminisration has gained strength in the slave States with great rapidity, during the last four weeks. The Richmond South, under the caption Backing Down," writes as follows:

"However pure its organization, or sound and unexceptionable its principles, it is impos-sible for any political party always to secure the services of honest, uncorruptible, and pariotic agents. There are traitors, mercens ries, and selfish demagogues, in every politica camp, who often manage by cunning and deception to spiralize their way into public confidence, and whose delinquencies are made the subject of reproach and discredit to the party which intrusts them with office. But the which intrusts hem with office. But the derelictions of its agents cannot be justly visited upon the party which is prompt to reprove and to repudiate their obnoxious acts. Such is the proud position of the Southern State Rights Democracy, in reference to the infamous conduct of Robert J. Walker. When his policy was first promulgated, without hesitation they condemned his unwarrantable interference. deondemned his unwarrantable interference, d ounced him as a traitor, and demanded know whether his course was sustained and approved by the Administration. They did not wait to see who applauded or who censured his conduct. Taking his own plain and unmisconduct. Taking his own plain and taking takable declarations as the best evidence of his treachery, they boldly and promptly arraigned him for having violated his trusts, and renounced all responsibility for his acts. Their tern and indignant condemnation has alread roduced a marked effect. The latest ence from Kansas assures us that Governo Walker is beginning to recede from the posi-tions he first assumed. He has been driver rom them by the storm of Southern indigna

knowledge that they have done injustice to Gov. Valker-the "South" defends the Adminis tration, but still attacks with violence its ap

A NEW PLAN .-- We gather from the Philadelphia Press, that a new plan for the pacification of Kansas is in contemplation. The fol lowing "important dispatch" appears in the columns of the Press:

" Washington, Aug. 28 .- The prospect of fair election for delegates to the September Convention in Kansas increases. "The work of the Convention will, it is said, be quickly done. It will probably be submitted to the people on the day that a Legislature is elected; and the chances are that the Constitu ion will be in Washington, with a member of Congress and two Senators to back it, by th

first of December.
"It is supposed that the Constitution, like those of New York and Pennsylvania, will be

He can resign, and may come as a Senator from the new State. "Rest assured, there is some hope that this plan will be carried out."

If such a Constitution is really submitted "to the people" of Kansas, we presume no one will make any objections to "the work of the Convention." But if it is not referred to them, or Kansas are represented as in rebellion against only to a part of them, it will justly excite the the General Government, and unwilling to acindignation of the freemen of the North.

THE CROPS.

The season is so far advanced that a fair estimate can be made of the probable harvest of country at large, this is one of the most pro The corn crop promises well, and, unless too early frosts hurt it, it will surpass that of years past-so that the nation may rejoice over an abundant supply of the fruits of the earth.

We notice that a commercial journal argues that because there is an ample harvest abroad as well as at home this year, that financial troubles may be the result. We do not believe in such political economy. A great harvest makes the nation the richer, whatever may be the rate of exchange with London. It gives mfort and happiness to the nation, by giving the laboring man good cheer, and lightening his daily labors. It is not money alone that constitutes wealth, as some stock-dealers would fain believe.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION IN PARLIA-

We alluded, a few weeks since, to the fact that the question of Colonial representation in Parliament is exciting considerable attention and discussion among our Canadiau neighbors. The Anglo Saxon, one of the ablest English and Colonial journals in America-English and Colonial because it is in the interests of Canada and the mother country-the Anglo Saxon, speaking for the colonists, makes a proposition. t is subjoined:

"We propose that the colonies shall elect, in such form as shall hereafter be pointed out

each Colony: "Canada, ten members. "Nova Scotia, five members.
"New Brunswick, five members. Newfoundland, three members.

"Prince Edward's Island, two members.
"Total twenty five. The members to sit and ote in each and every Parliament on all ques tions whatever, save those of taxation and grants of money from the Imperial Treasury This reservation is necessary, as the Colonia eart of the Kingdom will not be called upon to participate in the payment of English taxes which will continue to be levied as at present reland, now an integral part of the United Cinadom, is often exempted from the pressur of English taxes, and similar exception could be observed in respect to the Canadian portion of such United Kingdom. The Colonies would continue to pay their own taxes for the support of their own local Government; and all laws enacted by the local Parliament would be made valid by the assent of the Lieutenant Governor, or be reserved for the decision of the Crown as at present. Laws affecting the entire Empire would continue to be enacted by the Imperial Parliament, when the members of different

nd make more perfect a national Federacy." England may be forced to adopt some such plan eventually, but we surmise that obstacles States are less prosperous than the free; that | will be found in the way of its success. Time | a duty of 15 per cent. on "chlorate of potash" will probably weaken the ties which bind ber transatlantic Colonies to England, and certainly their geographical position is against any give an advantage over other States; for with final and permanent union between the two countries. The Anglo Saxon admits the probnendent. Why then not Canada, with three cent. on "sumac." thousand miles of Atlantic foam between her and the parent country?

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

A writer in the New York Examiner, a religious journal, gives some very interesting ences of the late Secretary of State. We extract the following paragraph, which gives Mr. Marcy's views of the shameful assault upon Senator Sumner, and incidentally states the opinion of that shrewd statesman upon another matter: "Two weeks before he died, Gov. Marcy had

attended the Second Baptist church in Rocheser, and had listened to the preaching of Rev. George Dana Boardman. He was greatly in erested in the sermon, and was strikingly im pressed by the preacher himself. From the sermon and the preacher our conversatio turned to the occasion of Mr. Boardman's leaving South Carolina, and to the assault of Mr. Brooks upon Mr. Sumner. 'You can tell me nothing,' said he, 'of the sensitivenes Southern gentlemen on that subject. But,' he added, 'I do not hesitate to give them my views in full.' Alluding to an interview with one of them, who justified the assault, he paused—stopped—(we were walking in the street,) and turning full towards me, he said, with emphasis, 'I told him that if another man was a blackguard, it gave me no right to be a You say that Mr. Sumner's speech was studied, elaborate insult. ont that. But I tell you that all the scenes n Kansas will not so much disgrace us amon the Governments and people of Europe as this assault in the Senate Chamber of the Unite

"It will be accounted, and justly, an invasio of the freedom of debate. And I tell you, fur ther, that I would be glad to be let off with the loss of two hundred thousand votes in the nex election, in consequence of this affair. And, continued the Governor, 'I was right. The State Department brought me the journals of all Europe. We were more digraced by this transaction than by the troubles in Kansas and, as for the election, nothing saved us but the opposing candidate. Once I thought the election lost, as it was; and if Judge McLean candidate, it would have been lost irreparably.' The same writer gives Mr. Marcy's opinion

upon still another matter in the following "The Governor did not regard the Kansa troubles as settled. Governor Walker had then just reached Kansas, and published his prom-

ses of the sacredness of the doctrine of squat ereignty. He expressed himself in trongest terms as without confidence in Gov Walker's pacification. The event has justified his apprehensions, and the grounds on THE MAINE ELECTION.—The election in the

State of Maine, it is judged, will be one of exciting interest, and will be enthusiastically contested both by Republicans and Democrats It is near at hand, and in a few days more we shall have heard the result. The Temperance question does not enter into the canvass as a direct issue. The Dred Scott decision will indirectly be pronounced upon, as the Supreme Court of the State has delivered a decision in direct contrariety with the late decision of the United States Supreme Court. There need be has been in court twenty-three years—has comno doubt as to the result of the election, if the pletely gained her cause, and all she has got to friends of Freedom will only get out all their forces. Their opponents seem to be the most active at present, but we hope that the election silent as to Slavery.

"This programme will prevent an attack on will prove that we are mistaken.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Administration has seen fit to send the President's reply to Professor Silliman and Moss Side. By Marion Harland, author of "Alone," others, in reference to the Kansas question, by telegraph, to the leading journals. The fault we have to find with the reply is, that its state ments are incorrect. The Free State people of cept the ballot-box as a settlement of difficules. This is a sad mistake. All that the Free State men ask is a fair opportunity to vote. Why does not Mr. Buchanan give them this chance, instead of stating that they will not ac-

The Intelligencer is strongly opposed to the lective judiciary system, and has been writing guage, and uses too freely the cant expressions earnestly against it during the past week.

The Star of this city has the following pleas nt item of news: "From information that has accumulated upon us, direct from Kansas, within the last two three weeks, we have every reason to fear that the Law and Order party of the Territory may be defeated in the election of a Delegate

n the House of Representatives of the United

States, soon to come off. Our fears are just the reverse,

The New York Enquirer says, in reference o the Spanish-American question-

"The last news from Madrid is not favorable o a settlement of the difficulties between Spai and Mexico. But it is hardly possible that the dispute can proceed to the length of a war Spain is in no condition to attack Mexico; and if she were, could not hope to re-conquer the country. She could wage hostilities in no other way than by an invasion; and it is a fact which way than by an invasion; and it is a fact which no Spanish statesman can ouerlook, that the occupation of any part of the soil of Mexico by a Spanish army would be the signal of active interference by the United States. The latest ntelligence from Mexico clearly shows that Government and people both look with confidence to this country for aid, even in anticipa-tion of hostilities, and they are willing to assign to this Republic important privileges, and even a further slice of national territory, for a of cruelty. present supply of cash." The Administration unquestionably is watch-

as to make war upon Mexico, this Government will contrive to have a hand in it before it is over with, and secure Cuba, unless European Powers interfere.

new Tariff and the Treasury Extension from ed it. Yet, at this stage of affairs, Grace's faan exchange:

and the admission to entry during the month of July of vast amounts of merchandise accumulated in the public stores during the previous quarter, the receipts of revenue are not in excess of the average, and the surplus is gradually diminishing. There is no necessity of devising new methods of depleting the of maturity, to insist upon a reason, or become Treasury. The tariff will produce not over \$60,000,000 during the current year, and all the wife of the man who leved her. To do her receipts will not exceed \$8,000,000. The otherwise was not heroism, but treating her expenditures, under all heads, are very heavy, lover with cruelty. What shall we think of a articularly so for the support of the army and father who pursues such a course towards the naval establishments. Both military arms are declared pets of the Administration. They Both military arms will absorb enormous sums. The public debt is now reduced to \$30,000,000, and it will be given for Mr. Leigh in the book, only illustrates difficult to get in more than five or six millions during the year; but what is saved under that tions of right. He alone knows that Herber head will be expended in Indian wars, public Wynne's father was, years ago, his mortal enebuildings, &c. buildings, &c.

"Very few people have an idea of the extent
to which the passion for magnificent public
structures is carried here. The Treasury ex-

tension, which was begun with a moderate appropriation of \$300,000, has already swallowed 5700,000, and will require at least \$1,500,000 in addition, to comptete it. The principal di-mensions of this building are 466 feet of length "It would be generous, and no less wise and judicious, to permit the Colonial members to speak and vote on all questions, save those of money and taxation, as it would tend to the colonial members to speak and vote on all questions, save those of the colonial members to speak and vote on all questions, save those of the colonial members to speak and vote on all questions, save those of the colonial members to show the colonial members the colonial members to show the colonial

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on ap- | Miss Harland, native and resident of Virginia peal, recently approved the action of the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, who charged and "sal acetosella." The Secretary has also decided that the col-

ctors of Boston and New York properly asssed a duty of 19 per cent. on "refined borax;" and that the latter properly charged a the year, full of interest, and is worthy of great ability that India will in time become inde- duty of 24 per cent. on "filberts," and 4 per

The resignation of Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court, is generally felt to be a matter of deep regret. A Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says, in allusion to a rn. mor that Judge Curtis is to fill the office of Chief Justice of Massachusetts:

"If the occasion, however, of Judge Cartis's resignation be the real one which is alleged, viz: that the salary was not large enough, I do not see how his condition would be improved by entering upon the Chief Justiceship of Masusetts, the salary of which is fifteen hundred dollars less than that which he is now receiving. It would do much, however, to console Massachusetts for an irreparable loss, if Judge Curtis were to succeed Judge Shaw. "It is said, however, that Judge Curtis has no other intention than that of entering at once

apon the practice of his profession." It is rumored that Secretary Toucey will be ppointed to fill the vacant seat upon the Sume bench. It is evident, from the army orders issued,

that the Utah expedition is reduced to an escort for the civil officers who go out to Salt Lake.

The Spanish Legation here feel certain that there is no danger of a war between Spain and On the 31st ult., there were in the Treasur

during the week, \$1,740,564, of which \$640,000 are from lands. Drafts paid, \$2,033,846; issued, \$1,344,666. The increase is from sales of the Delaware Trust lands, in Kansas. The decrease is in the customs. The War Department has received a report rom the superintendent of the expedition to onstruct the wagon road from Fort Defiance,

\$19,683,121; increase, \$395,564. Receipts

dated El Paso, July 24. Mr. Beale writes in glowing terms of the success of the camel experi nent. The War Department furnished him with some of those animals (only three of which were males) to be used as beasts of burdenhe loaded them with 700 pounds each of provender for the mules. They bore the journey across the plains, eating little but bushes, preferring to browse on them to grazing on the best grass-far better than the mules of the expedition.

wn on Saturday last, aged upwards of seven years. He entered the naval service in ty years. He entered the naval service in 1800, and was on the retired list at the time of his death. He commanded the Ticond nder Commodore McDonough, on Lake Champlain, in 1814, and served under Perry at the ttle on Lake Erie, where he distinguished himself and was promoted. He was a terror to the pirates who infested the Atlantic cean, and on the 28th and 29th of September 1822, he captured five piratical vessels

overy of her father's property have occupied so arge a share of public attention, visited Philaelphia on Friday last, and instituted inquiries o obtain some facts relative to the time of the leath of her grandmother Clark, who long lived n Germantown, and whose remains now lie in he lower cemetery of that place. She says she to obtain possession of her father's proper which will be done unless a satisfactory c promise is effected. Mrs. Gaines is said to look well, and is still young and energetic.

The Rebiel.

The name of the writer of this new story is enough to call the attention of the reading public to "Moss Side." The author of "Alone"

is sure of a wide circle of readers. We are happy that the present story is a decided improvement upon its predecessors. Its language is more carefully chosen, the story is developed in a more artistic style, and there is less passion, less exaggeration, than in "Alone" and "The Hidden Path." But "Moss Side" has its blemishes. What novel has not? In passages it is too extravagant in its lan. of the transcendental school of writers. Yet, contradictory as it may seem, we like the story principally for its simplicity, its life-like perceptions of homely scenes. The greater part of the book is written in a simple, transparent style; it is only occasionally that the authoress permits herself to imitate the frenzied school

which deals always in paroxysms. The scenes of home-life in Virginia are exquisitely pictured. Nature is represented to the very life; and "Moss Side" will long live in the memory of the readers of the book, as a delightful home in the wild parts of Virginia, The characters in the story are well drawn. all distinctly sketched, with perhaps one or two exceptions. In Louise we see how advocates of woman's rights are made, according to Miss Harland's notions, but we can hardly believe in the reality of her early character. The father of Grace Leigh is in most respects a delightful old man, a kind, indulgent father. But his conduct towards Grace is indefensible and unnatural. For a father to separate two leving hearts, without giving them a solitary reason for it, is simply monstrous, and the explanation afterwards given for his course is by no means

Grace Leigh is held up to us as the heroing of the book. She is a woman perfected by suf. ing this matter closely. If Spain is so foolish fering. We are to admire her devotion to her father. It strikes us that the world affords us thousand instances of nobler heroism than this. Think of the unavoidable suffering in this world. Grace Leigh loved Herbert Wynne. We clip the following items respecting the and he was worthy of her love, and she accept ther peremptorily forbids the marriage, and will give no reason for his conduct, simply say. ing that he cannot give a reason. And Grace. against the advice of brother and lover, obeys her father. It is clear to us, that her duty was to wait, and try to persuade her father into ac-

loving, dutiful child? There can be no excuse for him. And the excuse which is afterwards my, the seducer of his sister, and finally, as he supposed, fell in a duel with himself. What excuse does this afford for breaking the heart of his daughter, and blighting the happiness of

the son of his old enemy? None at all. In the earlier novels of Miss Harland, she know that unless slaves could be sold, the institution would not be popular in the South, especially in her own State? Does she not know that the best families of Virginia are in

the habit of selling slaves? In conclusion, we advise our readers to get Moss Side." It is one of the best stories of popularity. It is in every page upon the side of Christianity and good morals, and may safe-

ly be introduced into the family library. The Edinburgh Review. New York : Leonard Scott The July number of this able quarterly is received. It contains several interesting articles, and two or three of great ability. The article entitled "The License of Modern Novelists," will excite general attention. It is a severe attack upon Mr. Dickens and Mr. Reade. The attack upon the former gentleman is a failure, as his reply, which we published as a literary curiosity, shows. If novelists cannot hold up the misdoings of men in power to con demnation, through the medium of fictitious

invade? An article upon Electrical Science, and another upon Goethe's Character, are the best in this number of the Review.

characters, who may they describe, what circles

Dr. Marshall Hall, F. R. J., the well-know English physician, died at Brighton on the 11th of August. The deceased was one of the most minent members of the medical profession widely known as a lecturer, author man of high scientific attainments. He visite this country, accompanied by his 1853-'54, and was received with much ation in all parts of the Union. In Boston, h net with a very cordial welcome from our cians, surgeons, and men of science. He pa fifteen months in this country. Upon his re to England, he published a volume ent The Two-fold Slavery of the United with a Project of Self-Emancipa work was not reprinted in this co ondon, and sold to professional men tlemen of culture. The work the author's head and heart. the cruelties and indignities of Slavery erally avoids all exasperating details ding to the punishment of the "ps once saw inflicted on a slave, he said stroke induced such a vell, and such of the muscles, as I never beheld though a physiologist." He adds: dignant that one man should have and the heart so to treat another, a feel this to the last day of my life the latest publications of Dr. Halnamed, "The Croonian Lectures, de the Royal College of Physicians in 1850 and 1852, on the Spinal System," and "Phy ogy in the Clinical Ward and the Sick Room,

The Boston Courier confirms the rumo! Judge Curtis has resigned his seat on the bend of the Supreme Court of the United States. H has been led to take this step from reason growing out of his private affairs. tis received his appointment from Preside Fillmore in 1851, at the special instance, it w said, of Daniel Webster, who had the highes opinion of his abilities. he States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massa chusetts, and Rhode Island, and his successwill doubtless be selected by President Buch an from the members of the bar in one of the States. Mr. Toucey, the Secretary of the Navy, is already named to succeed him. will be remembered that Judge Curtis was one of the Judges who dissented from the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous Dred Scott

The Washington States says the resignation of Judge Curtis has been received by the

Just as the steamer Arabia was about to sail, on Wednesday, Mr. P. T. Barnum, who had taken passage for Liverpool, was arrested on a "Jerome clock note," held, as he says, by a broker, who shaved it at about half its face.

the Territor tray, rendere and other at to execute rts of justice Territorial 1 authority, an ent itself to t in the eyes of the young designa ansas to obey la ed States," and anced me as h I ask, what it to have done at I should abasent, sanctioned sanctioned illegal viole civil war a in the count deed have 1 and to fix a of my Administ cheerfully ding a militar

execution of apon the charablane Cul

the purpose of the pu

L. XI.

redecessors. Its sen, the story is style, and there ration, than in ath." Bat "Moss at novel has not? gant in its lancant expressions of writers. Yet, we like the story its life-like per-The greater part mple, transparent that the authoress e frenzied school

Virginia are exis represented to " will long live of the book, as a parts of Virginia. y are well drawn, erhaps one or two ee how advocates according to Miss can hardly believe racter. The father pects a delightful father. But his defensible and unparate two loving a solitary reason nd the explanation rse is by no means ter from the charge

an perfected by sufer devotion to her he world affords us obler heroism than idable suffering in red Herbert Wynne, ve, and she accept affairs, Grace's fathe marriage, and conduct, simply sayason. And Grace. er and lover, obeys , that her duty was le her father into achad arrived to years a reason, or become leved her. To do m, but treating her shall we think of a a course towards a

re can be no excuse which is afterwards book only illustrates st his mistaken noknows that Herbert ago, his mortal eneer, and finally, as he with himself. What breaking the heart ing the happiness of None at all.

Miss Harland, she slavery people, and Slavery. There is She speaks in terms uld separate families. timent? Does not resident of Virginia, ould be sold, the inpular in the South, tate? Does she not ies of Virginia are in

se our readers to get of the best stories of and is worthy of great ery page upon the side orals, and may safefamily library.

York : Leonard Scott & ry, Washington, D. C. this able quarterly is veral interesting artiof great ability. The ense of Modern Novattention. It is a ckens and Mr. Reade. rmer gentleman is a we published as a If novelists cannot men in power to conmedium of fictitious describe, what circles

rical Science, and anracter, are the best in

R. S., the well-known ghton on the 11th ed was one of the most ne medical profession, inments. He visited Union. In Boston, he welcome from our thysin of science. He passad untry. Upon his return of the United States Emancipation." in this country, but been imported from ssional men and genwork is an honor to nities of Slavery, he gen perating details. Allu all of the "paddle," he slave, he said: "Each yell, and such quivering ever beheld before, al-He adds: "I felt inshould have the power at another, and I shall y of my life." Among of Dr. Hall may Lectures, delivered at hysicians in 1850, 1851, rd and the Sick Room,

confirms the rumor that ned his seat on the bench of the United States. He this step from reasons ntment from Presi His circuit embraced New Hampshire, Massasland, and his successor ted by President Buchanof the bar in one of those the Secretary of the med to succeed him. It hat Judge Curtis was one ed from the de

States says the resignation been received by the Pres-

P. T. Barnum, who had verpool, was arrested on a b," held, as he says, by a

MILITARY RULE IN KANSAS. resident Buchanan's Reply to Professor Silli-

The Letter to the President The following is the memorial of Profes illiman and forty-two others, of Connecticu eased to his Excellency James Buchana President of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of the Unite

The undersigned, citizens of the United 28, and electors of the State of Connecticut ectfully offer to your Excellency this their poirial. The fundamental principle of the titution of the United States, and of our ical institutions, is, that the people shale their own laws and elect their own rulers see with grief, if not with astonishmen How. Walker, of Kansas, openly represent reclaims that the President of the United is employing through him (Walker) an one purpose of which is to force the peoy, one purpose of white state of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor the United States, but laws which it is notos and established upon evidence they never e, and rulers they never elected. We rep at, therefore, that by the foregoing you ellency is openly held up and proclaimed e great derogation of our national charac violating, in its most essential particular apport the Constitution of this Union. We attention, further, to the fact, that your allency is in like manner held up to this Excellency is in like manner held up to this alon, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of 'levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in lansas to uphold a body of men and a code of merments purporting to be legislative, but hick never had the election, nor sanction, nor ment, of the people of the Territory. We estly represent to your Excellency, that we have taken the oath to obey the Constituand your Excellency may rest assured we shall not refrain from the prayer that God will make your administratio ple of justice and beneficence, and with grible majesty protect our people and

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857. GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial bout date was placed in my hands, through out date was preced in the plant of the Post Of Department, to whom it had been intrust From the distinguished source whence it ds, as well as its peculiar character. ne deemed it proper to depart from my gen-il rule in such cases, and to give it an an-

You first assert that 'the fundamenta miciple of the Constitution of the United e people shall make their own laws and elec be people and make tuer own laws and electric being own rulers. You then express your rist and astonishment that I should have viously this principle, and through Gov. Walker e employed an army, one purpose of which force the people of Kansas to obey laws their own, nor of the United States, bu which it is notorious and established evidence they never made, and rulers they er elected. And as a corollary from the going, you represent that I am 'openly i up and proclaimed, to the great derogaof our national character, as violating, in most essential particular, the solemn oath ich the President has taken to support the

tion of this Union. These are heavy charges, proceeding from tlemen of your high character, and, if well aded, ought to consign my name to infamy. a proportion to their gravity, common jus-to say nothing of Christian charity, requirat before making them you should have ly ascertained that they were well founded. on their authors. Have you pered this preliminary duty towards the man however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate our country? If so, either you or I are ing under a strange delusion. Should this to be your case, it will present a memoe example of the truth, that political pre est and most palpable historical facts. To

hen I entered upon the duties of the Presmial office, on the 4th of March last, what the condition of Kansas? This Territory the May, 1854, and the Government in all uches was in full operation. A Governor sary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two sate Justices, a Marrhal, and District Atwhich does appointed by my predecessor, and with the advice and consent of the same and were all engaged in discharging respective duties. A code of laws had been and by the Territorial Legislature, and the

ciary were employed in expounding and ring these laws into effect. is quite true that a controversy had previ-satisen respecting the validity of the elecmembers of the Territorial Legislature i the laws passed by them; but at the lentered upon my official duties, Congress recognised this Legislature in differen and by different enactments. The Dele er a Territorial law, had just completed his of service on the day previous to my in function. In fact, I found the Governmen ansas as well established as that of any tory. Under these circumstances at was my duty? Was it not to sustain the ment?-to protect it from the violence wless men who were determined either to

ed by force?-in the language of the Con ion, to "take care that the laws be faithwas for this purpose, and this alone, that dered a military force to Kansas, to act as the comitatus in aiding the civil magistrate arry the laws into execution. The condi the Territory at the time, which I need rtray, rendered this precaution absolute-assary. In this state of affairs, would I there been justly condemned, had I left the potent to execute the process and judgments courts of justice established by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, under its ex ment itself to become an object of con hat you designate as "forcing the people has so to obey laws not their own nor of the and for doing which you have ced me as having violated my solemn I ask, what else could I have done, or to have done? Would you have desir I should abandon the Territorial Go sanctioned as it had been by Cor

il war and bloodshed which ever in the country had deplored? This ideed have been to violate my oath o and to fix a damning blot on the charmy Adm cheerfully admit that the necessity ng a military force to Kansas, to air ion of the civil law, reflects no pon the character of our country. But blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. be did this necessity arise? A portion people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to dlot box—the certain American remedy

dress of all grievances-unde independent Government for them attempt proved successful, it would ribed and recognised by Congress, ed a revolutionary Gov as it would be for a portion of the onnecticut to undertake to establish Government within its chartered e purpose of redressing any grievimaginary, of which they migh d, against the legitimate State ace universal anarchy.

to specify more particularly a condi-fairs which I have embraced only in the in Kappan The presence of a miltent and meaning of the act (the zing the Territory) not to legisla any Territory or State, nor to extherefrom, but to leave the people effectly free to form and regulate their astitutions in their own way, subject Constitution of the United States." consequence, Congress has also the same act, that when the Ter-

finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seri-ously doubted, is a mystery. If a confedera-tion of sovereign States acquire a new Territory, at the expense of their common blocd and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its onoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into t whatever is recognised to be property by the mmon Constitution. But when the peoplethe bona fide residents of such Territoryceed to frame a State Constitution, then it their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify, or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all

foreign interference.

In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time has arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred "the right of suffrage n every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory, on every cona face inhabitant of the Territory," and, for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined the right to those who had resided therein three mouths previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of Slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial Government. They refused either to be registered or to vote, and the members of the Convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention.

The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence whilst framing the Convention, and in protecting the "bona fide inhabitants" qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suf-

their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison to wards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the sub ject of Slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in obtaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without the con-tinued support of Divine Providence; yet, pla-cing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Unio and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the peo-

ie of the several States.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

KANSAS NEWS.

ple of the several States.

Interesting from Kansas. Lawrence, on the 26th of August, to decide upon taking part in the October election in that Ter-ritory. The Convention was called as a mass meeting of the people of Kansas, without re spect to party, and between four and five hun dred men are stated to have been present, com prising persons from every section of Kansas.

From the subjoined account of the proceed ings, condensed from the Quindaro paper, i to vote at the ensuing election for Delegate to Congress and Members of the Territorial Legis

The Convention was organized by choosing Judge G. W. Smith chairman, Dr. Davis and Rev. Daniel Foster, Vice Presidents; B. G. El-liott, Dr. Kob, Mr. Miller, and E. G. Ross, of

Topeka, Secretaries.

A Committee on Business was appointed, c which Gen. J. H. Lane was made chairman A committee was appointed to prepare at address to the people of the country.

After considerable discussion, in which Gov Robinson, Gen. Lane, and Judge Smith, advo

cated the policy of voting at the October elec-tion, although it was appointed under the bo-gus laws, and James Redpath, Judge Conway William Phillips, and Rev. Daniel Foster, op posed voting, the following amended report of the Business Committee was unanimously

adopted: Whereas it is of the most vital importance the people of Kansas that the Territorial Gov-ernment should be controlled by the bona fide citizens thereof, and whereas Gov. Walker has repeatedly pledged himself that the people of Kansas shall have a full and fair vote at th election to be held on the first Monday in Octo-ber for Delegate to Congress, Members of the Territorial Legislature, and other officers; there

ore, Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, i Mass Convention assembled, agree to participate in said election.

pate in said election.

Resolved, That, in thus acting, we rely upon
the faithful fulfilment of the pledge of Governor
Walker; and that we, as heretofore, protest
against the enactments forced upon us by the
votes of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, That the mass meeting proceed to
the appointment of a committee to wait upon

the appointment of a committee, to wait upon the Territorial authorities, and urgently insist upon a revision and correction of the wicked apportionment endeavored to be forced upon the people of Kansas, to govern the select of members of the Territorial Legislature.

Resolved, That Gen. J. H. Lane be author ized and empowered to tender to Gov. Walker the force organized by him under the resolu tion passed by the Convention at Topeka on the 15th of July last, to be used for the protec-tion of the ballot box.

Resolved, That this mass meeting express

their unalterable determination to adhere to the Topeka Constitution and Government, and that all our action shall be pointed toward set-ting that Government in motion in a legitimate

manner at an early date.

Gov. Robinson, who favored the policy of seizing upon the Territorial Legislature through the October election, said "that this would be a seizing upon the Territorial Legislature through the control of the seizing upon the territorial Legislature through the seizing pike the guns at Lecompton, which, playing into the Free State party, would wreat the powe from the hands of those who have been and ar now depriving the people of Kansas of their ust rights. The citizens ought to choose reliable Free State men to the Legislature, and leave the matter in their hands, depending upon them to carry out the will of the majority.

The Border Ruffian party in Kansas, ha discovered that Ex-Governor Ransom, of Michigan, whom they nominated for Congress, was guilty, eight or ten years ago, of expressing sentiments favorable to liberty and against Slavery, are endeavoring to hunt him off the course. One or two of their papers take down his name, and demand a new convention. They say that they cannot trust such a renegade. Yet nearly all the leaders of the Pro-Slavery party in the country are in the same predicament.

Take away from that party the men who are traitors to the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, and it would be at once out of power. General Cassand Mr. Buchanan are in the same pre-

dicament as Ex-Governor Ransom. The people of Kansas have determined to participate in the October Territorial elections, demanding and enforcing a fair vote through the aid of their independent military organiza-

without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the forcing such regulations as may be made for scribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been securing another and partial vote in favor of Slavery. There is, under present circumstances, danger of a serious—nay! terrible—collision in the Territory, at the period of the elections. The people seared determined to elections. The people seem determined to vote themselves, and to prevent Missourians from voting, at any cost.

> Senator Wilson on the Maine Law. The following letter was addressed to Mr. Gough, the elequent temperance lecturer, by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts:

NATICK, MASS., June 20, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In response to your inquiries, I have to say that the Maine law in Massachusetts has not met the expectations of its friends. I advocated and voted for the law in the Legislature, and I have supported it before the people, and I intend to continue to do so. But the law has accomplished far less than its friends reasonably expected when they passed it. In the first place, the law has not been fairly tested, owing to the embarrassments thrown in its way by courts and juries. This may be corrected in process of time. At any rate, I hope so. Another cause of failure is, that its friends have depended too much upon the law, and too little upon moral ection. Work that ought to have been done has been neglect-ed, because the friends of the cause have plad too much reliance upon the force of law. think they begin to see this, and am confident they will hereafter not only sustain and enforce the law, but uphold it by appeals to the moral sentiments of the people. My idea is, that we want laws, such laws as can be enforced, and that appeals should continually be made to the heart, conscience, and reason of the people, to abandon the use of what the law proscribes, Yours, truly, HENRY WILSON.

From California. The Alta California, in its summary prepared for the steamer, furnishes the following

in regard to the payment of our State indebtedness will go far to a renewal of confidence

From all sections of the mining country we The crops are mostly harvested, and have been gathered in good condition. The yield is far better and more abundant than was anticipated a few weeks since. The fruit crops have ever been so plentiful as this year. An extensive vein of alum rock, of remarkable purity, has recently been discovered in Cal-

averas county.

The various wagon-road enterprises on stern borders of the State still attract much tention. A regular line of coaches now plies

between Placerville and Carson Valley.

Disastrous fires have swept over the State during the two weeks last past, and a large amount of property has been destroyed. On the 20th ult., in Sacramento, a number of frame buildings on the corner of J and Fifth streets were ishing mining village of Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, was totally annihilated by fire.
Loss, \$162,000. St. Louis, an active mining own in Sierra county, was on the 25th ult. al obliterated by the devastating element—not a rior, a chocolate le house left standing. Loss, \$200,000. In Shasta, on the 28th, a brewery, stable, and several other buildings, were destroyed by fire. Loss,

In Grass Valley, the Winchester Saw Mills were burnt on the 25th. Loss, \$26,000. On the 19th ult., the brewery of Goodwin & Co., Monkelumne Hill, was burnt to the ground; loss, \$5,000. The tubes along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers have also been in flames for several days past, and considerable fear is felt for the safety of crops, fences, and other valuable property. We have, however, heard of no material damage thus far.

ects of conversation. On the 28th ult., the American State Convention met at Sacramento, and after nominating a full State ticket, and endorsing their natio They unanimously approved of the propriety of paying the State debt, so that resolutions to to this effect are now incorporated into the proceedings of all the political conventions which have been held. The settlers throughout the State are extraordinarily zealous, and in many counties have nominated full tickets. They can poll an immense vote, and if they concentrate their strength on any one of the candidates of the other political parties, he is

In San Francisco, the reform party has nom inated an excellent ticket, composed of men of all political parties, and citizens not only honest and upright, but men thoroughly identified with the interests of the city and State.

The Chinese Sugar Cane.

Among the hopeful promises of an abundance of that prime article of domestic comfort, sugar, which come to us from all the regions where the cane is grown, are encouraging re-ports of the Chinese sugar cane, which has been extensively cultivated as an experiment. Whether it can ever be profitably cultivated in competition with the cane of the tropics, remains to be proved. But it is quite certain that it will yield, the present season, a considerable quantity of sirup which may be used as a substitute for the more costly juice of the

West India cane.

We have a letter from a gentleman who vis-Carolina, where a considerable quantity of the Chinese cane had been planted. He says: "The inauspicious rains and cloudy weather have so retarded the imphee, that Governor

Hammond has not got ready to crush, hav-ing out up and fed to his stock the Chinese cane. I think I will do as he suggests: return this way when his crop will be in full blast of crushing and boiling. I out a stall of inch this way when his crop will be in full blast of crushing and boiling. I cut a stalk of imphee to-day, measuring 16 feet in height and 1½ inches in diameter. The Governor's crop of one hundred and ten acres is a splendid sight, and will yield some 5,000 bushels of seed. I think it promises well for a yield of sugar. Gov. H. gave me to-day some sirup from the Chinese cane, made a few days since, which had a considerable deposit of sugar on the bottom and sides of the vessel containing it; and an expe-rienced Florida sugar-maker, imported by him to work up his crop, tells me he has of being able to make sugar."

The Fire at Brattleboro'.

Boston, September 5.—The fire at Brattlebo-ro', Vt., on Thursday night, destroyed from twen-ty to twenty-five buildings, including some of considerable value. Unfortunately, the entire ire department of Brattleboro' was absent a the time, at the firemen's muster at Worcester. and the fact was taken advantage of by some heartless scoundrel to fire the town. Every building inside of Ray's barn and Hines & Newman's old tannery was destroyed, including houses belonging to Messrs. Read, Burnham, and Stebbins, Gates Esty's rule factory and paper mill. Loss, \$200,000.

The Battle With the Chevenne Indians. The War Department is in receipt of dispatches from the Cheyenne expedition, giving the particulars of the battle with the Cheyenne Indians, at Solomon's creek, on the 29th of July. About 300 warriors were drawn up in battle array, to meet the United States troops. The six com-panies of cavalry advanced upon them immediately; when near them, two companies were detached to turn their flanks, and the whole then made a headlong charge, broke them, and pursued them seven miles. A large number of warriors were killed and wounded. On our side, two privates were killed, and Lieutenant Stuart and several men wounded. They are all doing well.

A post was established, garisoned by one

company of the infantry, to take care of the wounded, and the command immediately start-ed in pursuit. After a march of fourteen miles, they came to the principal town of the tribe, where they found one hundred and seventy-one lodges standing, and nearly as many more which had been hastily taken down, and most of the poles were left on the ground. A large amount of dried meat and other property, of demanding and entorcing a fair vote through the aid of their independent military organization, which is represented to be large, power-

Captain Foote, with his company, (C, 6th Infantry,) was to leave about the 27th of August, to join his post-Fort Laramie.

Wire Rigging for Ships. The Liverpool Courier says three-fourths of all the ships now fitted out of Liverpool are rigged with wire rope. It is described as a fourth less in weight, and not one half the bulk of that made of hemp, and the cost is also 25 per cent. less. It is much less susceptible than hemp of atmospheric changes, and it is predicted that in a few years it will supersede hemp rope for standing rigging. A trial of wire, hemp, and Manilla ropes, was recently made at the King's dock, Liverpool. The straining tests showed the immense superiority of wire rope over that made even of the best fibrous material. The testing of the hempen ropes proved the strength of Manilla to be far superior to the strength of Manilla to be far superior to Russian hemp, taking many of the merchants ship-masters, and riggers, present, by surprise, as a different opinion had been entertained by

many of the gentlemen present.

The English have the advantage of us in regard to iron ships as well as wire rigging, on account of the cheapness of materia ships are increasing in number in England, and in many respects they are superior to wood, but they cannot be built here until iron becomes cheaper. An iron ship in England costs only about the same as a first-class wooden ship, but in the United States would probably cost three times as much as a wood-built ship. The depreciation on an iron ship is less than one of wood; and when the iron vessel is worn out, the old material will go far towards paying for new. These are important considerations.
There is no one thing which we so much need as the ability to produce iron as cheaply as England. We have the crude materials in

and the labor which is requisite. Wild Lands in Pennsylvania.

items of intelligence:

The events of the last fortnight are interesting, if not important. The affairs of our State treasury have never been in so healthy a condition. The issuance of scrip has been abolished, and business is now transacted on a cash basis. The action of the political conventions in regard to the payment of our State indebted ness will go far to a regressly of confidence. ordinary seasons absorb nearly all the value of the produce. A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger states that in Centre county, Pennsylvaquantities of gold are being taken out as ever. coal, timber, and tillage lands in the country, and yet there "the dun deer lies down under shady covert in safety, the wolf howls through the silent and beautiful valley, the scream of the pauther is heard in the stilly night, and nature still claims her solitary reign. In this region, the writer says, there are four veins of coal, averaging from four to seven feet in thickstrata of fine clay underlying the two upper veins of coal. This coal is very easily worked, strata of fine clay underlying the two upper veins of coal. This coal is very easily worked, and it is of the best quality for making iron, vast beds of which ore, of superior quality, are close at hand. Some of the best forests of white pine and white oak ever seen in Pennsylvania, are found in this central part of the State. Large tracks of it will cut from 50 000.

State. Large tracks of it will cut from 50 000. sylvania, are found in this central part of the State. large tracts of it will cut from 50,000

> British Coinage. The British coinage for the year 1856 was 4,806,159 sovereigns, 2,391,909 half sovereigns, 2,201,760 florins, 3,168,000 shillings, 2,779,920 sixpences, 95,040 groats, 4,158 fourpences, 1,018,298 threepences, 4,720 twopences, and 7,920 silver pence. The total value of the gold coined last year was £6,002,114, and that the silver coin £462 528, the real cost or value £143.717. The purchase value of the copper was only £73,324. Last year, 234,200,371 ounces of silver coin were purchased for recoinage, at a nominal value of £677,550; and the mint value, at 5s. 6d. an ounce, being £602,446, it follows that the loss by recoinage was the sum of £75,104.

> The Atlantic Telegraph Cable. In an article on this subject the *Herald* comments on a fact which certainly requires explanation. It seems that, on the day before that on which the cable parted, there was a cessation for two hours of the communication with the shore, which was as suddenly resumed, just

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Three Days Later from Europe. The steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Edward Hig-rins, has arrived, with advices to the 22d inst., rom Southampton.

She brings the very unusually large number She brings the very unusually large number of 350 passengers, besides \$100,000 in specie, and 1,100 tons of valuable merchandise.

Throughout the passage, the Vanderbilt has encountered severe westerly winds and heavy head sea. Saw no ice during the entire voyage. On the 27th ult., in lat. 50° 25', long, 35° 15', exchanged colors with the American barque

Cowes on the evening of the same day.

It was rumored in Paris that Lord Stratford tinople, and probably be succeeded by Lord Howden, the English Ambassador at Madrid. The European and Indian Junction Tele-

of Holstein, in virtue of the Federal Constitu-A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople

service, 50 years of age, has blown out his brains through a disappointment in love. Orders had been received at Plymouth to prepare for receiving the United States steam rigate Niagara into Keyham basin, should it be found necessary. Vice Admiral Sir Barring-ton Reynolds visited the Niagara on the afternoon of the 18th, and in the evening entertain ed Capt. Hudson and the officers of the frigate It was said in London that a plan had been

submitted to the Board of Control and the India House, for establishing a postal communication with India, via Asiatic Turkey.

The dissensions in the Greek church in Syria Intelligence from tunis of the rath authora-ces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. were killed, and the English Consul insulted.
Military measures of repression were adopted,
but not until some grave disasters had taken

on the banks of the Kuban; they lost six guns and sixty-four pack-horses. It is said that Schamyl, with 25,000 Circassians, had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of the river commanding the passes. After a battle, which last-ed ten hours, the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built by the ssians at great cost, for the maintenance of heir communications, fell into Schamyl's hands Dispatches from Teheran had been received at the Foreign Office in Paris. The news of

Shah had determined not to reduce his army or the present.

By telegraph from Trieste, we learn that Mr.

furray had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

Queen Maria Christina was expected at Biar ritz, and it was rumored that she was about to return to Spain, to be present at her daughter's accouchement, in October.

Log of the Niagara for the six Days taken in Laying the Cable.

August 6.—At 5 A. M. called all hands, and August 6.—At 5 A. M. called an nanus, and hove up port anchor, and got under way. Commenced steaming slowly out of the bay, and paying out cable at the same time. Discovered that one of the flukes of the port anchor was broken off close to the crown. At 7.15 parted telegraph cable, it having caught foul of the machine. Informed squadron by signal. From 8 to noon, standing off and on the harbor, under steam, the tug underrunning the cable. Got the port anchor on board. From 12 to 4 the steam tug and Susquehanna's boats at work at cable, this ship standing off and on. At 3.30 stood in, and commenced paying the cable abundance, cropping cut on the surface of the earth, instead of being compelled to dig hundreds of feet deep for it, but we need the skill with the rest of the squadron. At 5 30 the Leopard and steam tug stood in; wind too fresh to splice the cable. At 6.30 came to in nineteen fathoms water. From 8 to midnight, the Leopard and Cyclops came in and anchored, the Susquehanna and Agamemnon standing

August 7.—Commenced squally. At 5 A. M. made eigual to the Sucquehanna and Leopard to send launches alongside. At 5.30 the Willing Mind, with a working party on board, went to the buoyed end of the cable—also two boats from the Leopard and Susquehanna. From 8 to 12 M., the steamtugs and boat attempted raising the cable, but were unsuccessful. At 10 they commenced under-running it from the shore At 1 the Willing Mind, assisted by the boats of the squadron, left the ship with the telegraph cable, and proceeded to splice the two ends lying some hundred yards from the Niagara. At 5 the boats returned to the ship, the cable being spliced. At 7 called all hands, up anchor, got under way, and commenced paying out the telegraph cable. At 11.30, ship being in 43

splice, started ahead again under steam, at the to 70,000 feet of saw timber to the acre; and the cak in proportion is found. Much of the land is of the best quality for wheat and for the land is of the best quality for wheat and for ing out the cable at the rate of four knots; all the cab to 70,000 feet of saw timber to the acre; and white cak in proportion is found. Much of the same time. At 4 Great Skelling light bore S. Four hundred land is of the best quality for wheat and for grazing; and there is also a large body of lands known as sugar-camp lands, still superior, a chocolate loam, free from stones. The whole region is well watered and has numer-From 8 to noon paying out cable; everything

working well; the squadron in sight.

August 9.—Commenced paying out the cable at the rate of 3½ miles per hour; sea smooth; finely; telegraph squadron in position, the Cyclops ahead. At 10.30 performed divine service; paid out the cable at the rate of 31 the prices of food. the silver coin £402 525, the real costs of value of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. The copper coinage of 1856 included 1,212,288 pence, and other of the metal having been £434,609. T from noon to 4 made signal to the squadro telling the number of miles of wire laid. At 5 increased the speed to five knots; everything working well. From 8 to midnight the sea smooth; paying out the cable at the rate of 5½ miles per hour; at 12 the squadron in sight.

August 10.—Commenced paying out at differents rates, from 6 to 4½ knots. At 6 made signal—cable going out well. Wind fresh—considerable sea on. At 10 a barque abead on the starboard tack, standing to the south. At 10.15 she kept away and showed Norwegian colors. Hoisted our colors and the telegraph flag at the mizen-the Agamemnon, Susquehanna, and Leopard, following our motions. the shore, which was as suddenly resumed, just as those on board the Niagara had decided to cut off five hundred miles of the cable, in order to shorten the circuit. No explanation of this phenomenon has been given, or, so far as we have seen, been attempted. Yet it is worthy have seen, been attempted. Yet it is worthy rate of 4 miles per hour. At 5.50, while of investigation, and the importance of the subject should stimulate to such investigation; for the question naturally arises, whether a subject was passing over the wheels of the paying out machinery, the cable got foul—stopped the engine, and endeavored to clear it;

The talented eccentric Dr. Cov. of Proch squadron in sight. From 6 to 8 backed astern to take the strain off the cable. Stopped, and succeeded in replacing it on the wheels of the machinery—started ahead again. At 8.45 the cable slipped off the after wheel. Stopped the engines, secured the cable with stoppers, backed astern, rove it again and started on our course. At 11.30 the electricians reported the continuity broken, in consequence of not receiving a current from the shore for nearly two to one knot per hour. At 11.35 the cable was reported in good working condition—increased the speed to three knots per hour-a swell from

the westward. Telegraph fleet in sight, August 11 .- At 3.45 the machinery stop exchanged colors with the American barque General Cobb, standing to the southward and westward.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th, and the Ariel at Cowes on the evening of the same day. boat with a hawser. We sent her the end of de Redcliffe would be recalled from Constantinople, and probably be succeeded by Lord med on board the Agamemnon, and parted. The Cyclops made a signal that she had found bottom at 2,000 fathoms. A heavy swell from the The European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company is about to be carried out from Bagdad northward.

The draft of the new Constitution for the Danish Duchies had been laid before the Holstein Estates. The Duchy of Holstein is to have a Legislature and Administration for its large and Administration for the westward. At 12.30 received on board the end of the telegraph cable from the end westward. At 12.30 received on board the end of the telegraph cable from the end westward. have a Legislature and Administration for its own special affairs. The Sovereign is to be represented by a Minister for the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg. No law is to be on acted, altered or annulled, without the consent of the Estates; but the resolutions of the Germanic Diet may be promulgated in the Duchy of Holstein in virtue of the Estates (Constitution). the wire.

This piece of cable was towed astern for about eight hours, resisting all the strain upon announces that the Sultan has communicated to those European Ambassadors who had suppended relations with the Porte, that he is occupied in the formation of his new Ministry, and that, until the Cabinet should be constructed, diplomatic intercourse could not be resumed.

The master and chief and second mates of the standard New Landsche and Carlot and Standard that, until the Cabinet should be constructed, diplomatic intercourse could not be resumed.

The master and chief and second mates of the ship Martha and Jane, of Sunderland, have been sentenced to death at Liverpool, for murdering Andrew Rose, a seaman, by continued ill treatment and brutal usage.

Geography of the description of the work; and, in the second, the cable was been an application of the brakes at a large manning to the despite of the practical interprise. dering Andrew Rose, a seaman, by continued was really the cause of the failure, was unsuited to the work; and, in the second, the cable was most distinguished officers in the Austrian time when the use of them was fatal. It is useless to say, that if the cable had not given way, there was not sufficient to reach Newfound-land; but until the assertion is proved by a complete test—until the two points are con-nected—that point must remain a speculation— all the afflicted. a mere matter of conjecture. There is one fact which it is well to consider in this connection-that while the speed of the ship was five miles per hour, the amount of cable paid out did not exceed seven at the very utmost. allowing a surplus of twenty per cent., proves that there was enough for the purpose. It is true that at the rate of three miles to the hour the length of the cable paid out was four and a half, and sometimes five; but this might be and Egypt appear to be as angry as ever, easily avoided by running the vessel up to five Intelligence from Tunis of the 13th announknots, and keeping her at that, instead of apeasily avoided by running the vessel up to five plying the brakes.

In the second place, the machinery had not been tried before it was placed on board either the Agamemnon or the Niagara, and, when tried, was found to require a great many modifications. The sheaves of the wheels were not we found to require a great many modifications. The sheaves of the wheels were not we found to require a great many modifications. The sheaves of the wheels were not we found to require a great many modifications.

Official confirmation had been received in ly useless; so was the engine; and the brakes England, of the murders of the African travellers, Dr. Vogel and Corporal Maguire, Royal Engineers.

The Russians were said to have been defeated the substantial of the substantial travellers, Dr. Vogel and Corporal Maguire, Royal Engineers.

The Russians were said to have been defeated the substantial travellers of the substantial tr

the velocity of the wheels, so as to prevent a disproportionate expenditure of cable; but the fact is conclusively proved, that the brakes which have been used were entirely unsuited

to the machinery.

With these alterations and modifications, there is no reason to doubt the success of the

GENERAL SUMMARY.

next expedition.

The growth of Wisconsin has been one the Bengal mutiny had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbance, the population was only 30,945. In 1850 it was Hay, Timothy 305,538. In 1855 it was 552,109. The number of votes polled at the late Presidential elec tion was, in round numbers, 120,000, indicating a population of at least 900,000. The rapid increase of emigration to the State makes it probable that it now numbers 1,000,000 souls. And its sanguine friends predict a showing of a million and a half at the census Beef, Mess - . .

A collision occurred on Saturday afternoon, 5th inst., on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, between the express passenger train and a freight train, near White Horse, eleven miles freight train, near White Horse, eleven miles from Philadelphia. William Sinera, a mer-chant of Philadelphia, and the engineer and fireman of the express train, were killed, and thirteen wounded, some very seriously. The cause of the accident is said to have been ow-ing to the anxiety of some of the employees of the freight train to reach the city in time to the freight train to reach the city in time to participate in an excursion, which caused them to violate the time tables. One person conected with the train fled to the woods, on see ing the result of their rechness.

There are contradictory accounts as to the manner in which Professor Francis, of Iowa, a member of the Scientific Expedition which left that State for Equador, came to his death. The Rye Flour 3.90 (a 5.25 Panama Herald says that "whilst descending Corn Meal 4.15 (a 4.50 that State for Equador, came to his death. The the river Napo, Dr. Francis was accidentally shot by Professor Moore, whilst cleaning his fowling piece. The shot took effect on Dr Francis's right arm and breast, and he lingered for some time; but a few days before the sail-ing of the last steamer, news arrived at Guay-aquil of his death."

Senator Douglas publishes a letter in the Chicago Times, denying that he is personally interested in the sale of Fort Snelling, but has not a word to say in condemnation of that giant swindle. He promises to have some-thing to say, however, should the question come

Joseph F. Wade, one of the Democratic Senatorial Committee of Ohio, has abandoned the party which had already abandoned all Lard, in kegs genuine Democracy, and written a letter giving his reasons for so doing, and declaring his adhesion to the only party that is opposing the Cheese spread of tyranny.

It is understood that Mr. Hawthorne will spend a year in Italy, and then return to educate his children in their native land. He is about to prenage and publish a work which he wool, Pulled about to prepare and publish a work which he has been for some time contemplating; and as the "Scarlet Letter" followed his retirement from one office, we may expect, as an early result of this resignation, a book is no wise inferior to that remarkable romance in power

Four hundred foreigners in Cleveland, Ohio have signed a paper saying that they have heretofore unanimously voted the Democratic ticket, but that they shall stay away from the polls this fall, alleging as a reason the election and appointment of Know Nothings by the Democratic party and Administration.

Wheat is beginning to pour into the marts of Western produce. About one hundred thousand bushels arrived at Buffalo last week. at the rate of 3 miles per hour; sea smooth; of Western produce. About one hundred telegraph fleet in sight; from 4 to 8 signalled thousand bushels arrived at Buffalo last week. A correspondent in Illinois writes that wheat is offered, delivered at the mill, at 90 cents, the bight on the rollers over the fore-hatch. Vork, and no physician elsewhere is authorized to use Went ahead again at 7.57; very squally apto 85. The corn is of corresponding abun-pearance during the watch, but at 8 cleared up dance, and there seems little doubt that the sup-

The New York Commercial Advertiser say odist Episcopal Mission Rooms in that city, that there are apprehensions of a general famine in Liberia; that already several of the poorer people have died of starvation: that some o he missionaries on the country stations are without any other food than green plums; and that, around some of the settlements, the natives are cutting down the palm trees, for the sake of the palm cabbage, to sustain life.

The Galveston Civilian learns that in case Gen. Henderson declines being a candidate for the U. S. Senate, of which there is a probability, it is likely that Col. Matt. Ward will be proposed as the successor of Senator Rusk.

Chevalier Wikoff sailed for Europe on Tues day. The New York Herald says the Chevalier "goes to Paris to republish in French analyses the condition of France in 1851, and the events which led to the coup d'etat,"

The talented, eccentric Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn N. Y., was robbed on Sunday last by some fellows who jostled against him while standing on the platform of one of the Second avenue cars. The Doctor grabbed one of the fellows, and marched him off towards the station, but the thief managed to break away.

Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper has offered to give \$2,000 per year towards the support of a Presbyterian church at Chicago, if they will secure Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, as pastor. The object of the movement is said to be, to counteract the Anti-Slavery tendencies of the church.

The British Government is offering great in ducements to French half pay and pensioned officers to enlist for the Indian army. They are to serve not less than two nor more than five years, and are to be sent out and back at Government expense. The pay of captains is to be 20,000 francs; of first lieutenants, 15,000 francs; and of sub lieutenants, 12,000 francs.

wonderful curative power of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c. 28

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Read the following from the Kinderhook (N. Y.) Sen "A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently been

ffected by this medicine, in the town of Chatham, in this ounty, and which was related to us by Dr. Hierrick, an minent physician of that town, to whom we have per-nission to refer. A young lady, who had long labored nder an affection of the lungs, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was in-formed by her medical attendant that she must die. She was induced to send for a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as a last resort. The young lady experienced great relief, and two more bottles were successive ly procured and administered. She is now happy in the storation of health."

veapper.

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The National Era is an uncompror opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot Box, whether under the direction of priests or lay nen, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing proscription on account of birth-place or religion; a friend of Temperauce, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled convictions of its meaning, without incurring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enactnent which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality.

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THE SOUTHERN PRESS. From the Weekly (Wasnington) States, August 29. TRUE DEMOCRACY.

Ohio is an Abolition State. It is represented by Wade in the Senate and Giddings in the House. Of course, in omitting, we do not mean to ignore the able colleague of Mr. Wade— Senator Pugh—a man who, we think, his age and Senatorial service considered, has made as much reputation as any Senator we can now

The pressure upon Democrats in Ohio has been severe and onerous. To make a stand for the Constitution, for the Nebraska bill, for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, was to plant one's self right in the pathway of rank Abolitionism, and to incur the hatred and the op position of the majority of the Ohio people. At the South, where all men agree on the subject of Slavery, such a struggle is unknown. But, in Ohio, the Democrats had to take their stand in their houses, on the streets, in their court-houses, in their social clubs, in their military companies, and in their churches even, in favor of Law, Order, and the Constitution. In abolitionized Ohio, men feel the consequence of their advocacy of sound Democracy in their religion, their social relations, and their business. In such a State, is it not remarkable that a Democracy should be found so pure, so noble, and so unterrified, as to promulgate or their State Convention the fellowing state Convention to fellowing state Convention to fellowing state.

their State Convention the following principles "Resolved by the Democracy of Ohio, in Convention assembled, That it is one of the first and highest duties of the people of a Republican Government to obey the laws of the cour try, whatever they may be, until modified, re pealed, or pronounced unconstitutional by court of competent jurisdiction; and that al attempts to evade or resist this high obligation of our national compact is an act of rebellion leading to revolution, and should be frowned upon by every lover of the Union.

"2. That at this, the first Convention of the Democracy since the Presidential election of 1856, the Democracy of Ohio present their con-gratulations to the Democracy of the Union, who stayed the tide of sectional fanaticism which

"3. That we have entire confidence in the patriotism, talents, and integrity of the National Administration, and cordially endorse the doctrine enunciated by President Buchanan in his inaugural address, to dispose of the Slavery issue in Kansas by submitting the same to a vote of the actual residents of the Territory, a

eminently wise and democratic.

"4. That the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, first proclaimed by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, reiterated by Mr. Jefferson in his resolve of 1784, endorsed by the Kansas-Nebraska act, as reaffirmed in the Cin cinnati platform of party creed, will rid the

country of sectionalism.

"5. That while we look to no authority but reason for our political opinions, we deem it proper to express deep gratification at the con-currence of the Supreme Court of the United States on the doctrine with regard to the constitutional power and political rights of the States and Territories which have been long maintained by the Democratic party, and form ally avowed by it in the three National Con

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer THE DISUNION PRESS ON SECTIONAL OF GANIZATION.

Virginia will give it no Aid and Comfort,

The disunion presses of the South, such, for example, as the Charleston Mercury and the New Orleans Delta, are warm in their advocacy of a Southern political organization, as a substitute for cur present Democratic organization. In this they only show that they rightly understand the adaptation of the means the end they have in view. The overthrow of the national Democratic organization in the South, and the substitute of a sectional one in its stead, we regard as indispensable to a distion of the Union of the States; as completely so as was the conquest of Sebastopol to the assurance of the success of the Allies in the Crimea. Once break down the National Demtheir National Conventions and carried out by their present Chief Magistrate, and the strength of the Union will laugh to scorn a century' siege of Black Republicans, Federalists, and It is hardly necessary for us to assure the

distant reader, that Virginia will continue to stand unflinchingly by the National Democra-cy, while they stand by her rights and interests as they have hitherto done. She is proverbial for her jealousy of Federal power, and has never been behind her sister States in interpo of the Southern States of America.

Suppose that too many were captured for Liberia, Sierra Leone, or for the British West Indies, and some of them were really carried back to their homes—that would constitute a rendition, not of fugitives, but of stolen slaves. We would then be aiding Abolitionists to captured the progress of usurpation in the days of the elder Adams; and on no subsequent oc-very Abolitionists are annually steeling hupcasion has she permitted any of her sister States to get ahead of her in the assertion and Jefferson, she shall be called on to choose between separation from or submission to a Government without limitation of powers, we need not tell the reader where Virginia will be

But Virginia is emphatically a Union-loving State. She contributed more, in blood and treasure, to its formation, than any of her sisters, and it is therefore quite natural that the talk about disunion should fall "discordant on her ear." She wants the Union preserved and

The objections to the substitution of a section-

al party in the South for the present Democratic organization, must suggest itself to the mind of every intelligent person who is not a Disunionist per se. The inevitable result would be the triumph and complete ascendency of Black Republicanism in the National Government. This is just as certain as that a con plete Northern organization, embracing nearly two thirds of the electoral votes, would prove too strong for a Southern organization, comprehending but little over one-third. The effect of sed change of parties would therefore

The people of our section will find, in the history of former organizations for the advance-ment of Southern rights, an instructive warnmes. It is a remarkable fact, that a large proportion of the influential Democrats of 1832, who left their party on account of Jackson's who left their party on account of Jackson's proclamation and its effspring, the Force Bill, found a-final resting place in the old Federal party. They looked upon the tariff as a "bill of abominations," as a measure which would ruin the South unless arrested by State Rights interposition. As patriots, as iriends of their own native land, they were compelled to abandon the old hero, because he refused to permit a sovereign State to nullify "the infernal tariff" law. They became anti-Jackson men, and thus cheered the heart of their former enemy. Nor did their co-operation with Federalism long remain of a negative character. It soon became positive. The men who left Jackson because he was not an extreme State Rights man, and especially because he would not let South Carbonian nullify the tariff law, were found, in the space of a few revolving months, fighting shoulder to shoulder, and a friend to the whole do overly in the constitution must be submitted to a vote of the people under such regular tions as he prescribes, and threatening that the Constitution shall be rejected by Congress unless through such preliminary process as he dictates. On the contrary, he is retreating place in the old Federal large in the close that the constitution shall be rejected by Congress unless through such preliminary process as he dictates. On the contrary, he is retreating the state of their former enemy. Nor did their co-operation with Federalism long remain of a negative character. It soon became positive. The men who left Jackson because he was not an extreme State Rights man, and especially because he would not let South Carbonian unlifity the tariff law, were found, in the space of a few revolving months, fighting shoulder to shoulder, and a friend to do well. We no longer find him insisting that the Constitution must be submit.

It is plain that he now perceives that he was not shoulder to should a provide a comfortable home for some of the enjoy of Illinois a life of unmitigated drudgery, unlaw the provide a comfortable ho

WASHINGTON, D. C. King bank, and every other Federal abominaextreme "State Rights men" of Georgia, and a considerable number of those of Virginia and the other Southern States, South Carolina excepted.

The remnant of the present consolidation party will be found to consist, in a considerable degree, of State Rights extremists of that era.

Now, what assurance can be given that a considerable number of the fire-eaters of this day will not also fly to the opposite extreme of Pro-Slavery State Rights? As members of the Southern sectional party, they will find them-selves the allies of Black Republicanism, in oppo-sition to the National Democracy; and who can tell what may be the ultimate effect of suc

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Gazette, August 28. IMPORTANT MATTER BEFORE THE SOUTH-

Among the important matters presented Among the important matters presented to the late Southern Commercial Convention at Knoxville was that urged by a Mr. Bryan, of South Carolina, in regard to annulling the eighth article of the Ashburton Treaty, concluded at Washington in November, 1842. By that treaty with England, the United States engaged to keep a naval squadron on the coast of Africa, to aid in suppressing the African slave trade. Under a provision of the eleventh article, the right was reserved of withdrawing that squadron after the expiration of five years. Mr. squadron after the expiration of five years. Mr. Bryan's resolution was adopted, requesting the Southern Senators and members of the House to lay the subject before the Legislatures of eir respective States, doubtless to memoria

ize Congress in relation to it.

The experiment has failed, as facts will dem onstrate — experiment we characterize it, be-cause it was so regarded by the insertion of the eleventh article, which reserved the right to amend it after a specified period. During the very first five years, there were three hundred and six thousand four hundred slaves exported from Africa. The next five years witnessed larger number, and the last five a comparatively larger number still, after deducting the Brazilian traffic, stopped by Brazil herself. tively larger number still, after deducting the Brazilian traffic, stopped by Brazil herself. In 1848, Mr. Hutt arose in Parliament and acknowledged this oceanic police to be a failu even advocating an immediate abandonment it. It failed, too, in the face of unexampled e it. It tailed, too, in the face of unexamples efforts on the part of Great Britain, France, and the United States. There was no lack of force or of vigilance, for there had been some twenty-five or thirty British cruisers, four or five

coast.

It is true, our Secretary of the Navy reported, in 1855, "The Department has recent advices that the slave trade south of the equator is entirely broken up." The American cruisers accomplished nothing of this result, which is solely due to the recent prohibitory laws of Brazil. These, however, were obtained through British diplomacy, and are destined to be temporary. Then, again, if what the Secretary porary. Then, again, if what the Secretary stated is true, an additional reason is furnished for withdrawing the squadron—the object has been attained, and why any longer a large outlay of money and loss of life in those unhealthy

This is purely a British scheme. England claims the honor, too, of rescuing Africa from the grasp of trans-Atlantic cupidity. Let her still continue to protect Africa. Look at her contiguous possessions, affording admirable ad-vantages for the task. She has a colony at the Southern extremity—Sierra Leone and mouth of the Gambia on the "Gold Coast," in immediate proximity to the slave trade, Gibraltar on the north, St. Helena on the west, and Ascen-sion and St. Matthew off the coast. These harbors and outposts, and her immense navy, will enable her to surround the coast, and prove herself the mistress of the "pirates," as she claims to be the mistress of the ocean.

Consider another fact of no slight importance

No Southern citizen either imports a slave or has a slaver, nor violates the prohibitory laws of the United States. Why sh'uld we, then, of the United States. Why shall we, then, "give our money and our sanction to support a naval force, to keep up the mockery of attempting to suppress a traffic carried on by Portuguese and Spaniards, in Yankee vessels; and this, too, for no benefit to ourselves, but, practically, to pander to the malice of British and Northern Abolitionists, our deadliest and most dangerous foes?" Are we not actually ocratic organization, and the Union which it has upheld for three score years will also be in ruins in a very short time. But preserve the Democratic party in the force of its numbers and of its political principle. fully sustaining our enemies in their combined efforts to ruin us?

Then, again, what becomes of the negroes in the slavers that are occasionally captured? They are not taken back to their native homes. Are they not transported to the English colony of Sierra Leone, or enslaved in Jamaica as apprentices? The truth is, they are used to colonize one end of the Guinea coast under British rule, or thrown into the British West Indies, adding to the labor which competes with that of the Southern States of America.

very Abolitionists are annually stealing hundreds and thousands of our negroes, and run-States to get ahead of her in the assertion and maintenance of the doctrines of State rights as taught by her own Jefferson. She will still "go as far as he who goes farthest" in the same direction; even to the extent of disruption, for ning them into the free States and Canada, and

of us and our property?

It can be shown that when we consented to this joint naval police to suppress the traffic, circumstances existed bearing upon it which have ceased to exist. Take the change of sentiment here at the South itself with her ear." She wants the Union preserved and administered on the principles of its formation—upon the letter and spirit of the County

ton—upon the letter and spirit of the Constitution—upon the principles of the Democratic party as defined in their much abused "platforms," and as illustrated in a faithful Democratic Administration. She will not hearken to the voice of the Secessionists while she sees in the Presidential office a conservative, constitutional statemen of her own selection, surrounded by a Cabinet of national men, the majority of whom represent her peculiar view.

Instead of plunging into the vortex of disminon, she will indeed pray that the Union, as its affairs are now administered, may in duration exceed that of the Egyptian pyramids, which, after the lapse of more than forty centuries, still stand erect and unshaken above the flocds of the Nile.

The objections to the substitution of a sectional party in the South for the present ciaimed by the British Government under the name of the "right of visitation." We would be pleased to publish the remarks of Mr. Bryan entire, but have not the space to devote to them. We hope to recur to the subject again shortly.

GOV. WALKER, OF KANSAS. Gov. Walker, whose course in Kansas was so objectionable at first, appears more circums spect since the Press of the South commenced an earnest complaint against his policy. The peet since the Press of the South commenced an earnest complaint against his policy. The same store of the research of the purposes of the Administration, and fully the peet since the Press of the South commenced an earnest complaint against his policy. The same store of the same store of the purposes of the Administration, and fully the same store of the purposes of the Administration, and fully the same store of the purposes of the Administration, and fully the same store of the purposes of the Administration, and fully the same store of the same Gov. Walker, whose course in Kansas was so

being the case, we are disposed to forgive him for the past, if he will deport himself becomingly for the future.

ingly for the future.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that, from a recent conversation with an intimate friend of Walker, he has reason to believe that Gov. W. has seriously fixed his intentions upon the White House, and that his Kansas policy has been shaped in furtherance of that design. This may or may not be true. If true, Gov. W. has been pursuing the wrong road to reach the desired point. Hitherto a strong proclavate may be cannot Hitherto a strong pro-slavery man, he cannot shift his position to catch birds of every feather without losing the respect of his old friends, and failing to secure the respect and confidence of new ones. There may be a design amongst ertain politicians to inaugurate a new " na tional conservative party," but surely Robert J.
Walker is not to be its candidate for the next
Presidency.—Winchester Virginian.

From the Charleston Courier

EXEMPTION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

We find the following paragraph in the Chew Gazette:
"The Commercial Convention.—This body on, to secure to every slave-owner one slave exempt from sale by execution. This resolution we consider to be a move in the right direction. We believe the institution could in no other way be so effectually strengthened, as by such exemption to a much greater extent. The pillars that now sustain the British Crown are her laws that prevent the entire alienation of property. And such would be the effect of similar legislation in sustaining the institution of Slavery. Let the industrious man, who sets out in the world to earn a living with his own labor, be assured that an investment in a slave will be placing his hard earnings beyond con-tingency, and he will soon become a slave-owner." There is much to recommend the adoption

d a of this proposition of the Convention. There are can be no doubt but that, as the Gazette says, the the institution would thereby be very greatly strengthened. For though it may be a very melancholy commentary upon the weakness of poor human nature, it is nevertheless the truth, that the opinions and sentiments of the larger ortion of mankind are not the result of exami-ation and reflection, but rather of interest and education, not to say of prejudice. And it is with the institution of African Slavery, as it is with everything else, very sadly to our disad-vantage, too; for if "the world" would but hear ur explanation and vindication, or fairly mee our explanation and vindeation, or harry meet us in the argument—if it would lay aside pre-conceptions and prejudice and sentimentality, and accept facts and logic, our form of society would have a better chance of being recognised n its true character.

And, for that matter, if the men of the South would rid themselves entirely and at once and forever of the prejudices which have come up rom abroad, it would be the better for all con cerned. But it will not be so. Those of us, of course, who examine into the theory and of course, who examine into the theory and practical workings of African Slavery, are convinced of its justice and value. But all of us have neither the time nor the inclination to make such an examination. So it is that the larger portion, perhaps, of slaveholders, are slaveholders from interest, or because they happen to be. They never inquire into the propriety of the matter, but just do as others do. Their ancestors owned slaves, and they own them; they see their neighbors buying slaves, and they buy them. They invest their money in this sort of property, interest in the sort of property. n this sort of property, just as they invest it n cattle or real estate, leaving to others to discuss the right and justice of the thing. It is needless to add, that this class of slaveholders are likely to give the strongest practical sup-port to "the Constitution," and to hearken very little to the nonsense of the apostles of reform. And "when these things are so," it would seem to be the part of a wise legislator to take advantage of them. Every new slaveholder is a positive and certain increment in the strength of African Slavery. Whoever owns his negro of African Slavery. servant is going to talk for him, vote for him and, if necessary, fight for him. If the reali zation of this proposal of the Commercial Convention, therefore, will encourage the investment of money by the middle classes of the people in this sort of property, there can be little doubt but that it would give strength to our institutions and form of society, and be of lasting benefit, therefore, to the whole South.

From the South Side Democrat, August 31.

THE END APPROACHING The earnestness of our desire for an honorble, peaceful, and satisfactory determination of the question of Slavery, may incline us to place an undue estimate upon any indication of the approach of such a consummation, and we may be deceived by unfounded prophecies in the keenness of our anxiety to with ess thei in the keenness of our anxiety to witness their fulfilment. We think, however, there is reason for the opinion that this problem is fast approaching a solution, which, whether peaceful or bloody, will determine for all time the controversy between the North and the South on this most important topic. The adventitious aid which Southern Slavery has hitherto received from circumstances is fast crumbling away, and the naked question will soon stand upon its merits at the bar of public opinion. It was formerly sustained and guarded by the numerical influence of an overwhelming majority in both of the great political parties of the country, by the powerful arms of un religious associations, and the cheerfully ac-corded support of all branches of the Federal Government; but all these have failed; its adversarises claim a popular majority to the national vote; they have arrayed the larger portion of all the great Protestant churches, with one exception, against it, and dispute the control of the Federal Legislature with those who are disposed to do justice to the institution. In this state of things, it is evident that have ceased to exist. Take the change of sentiment here at the South itself, with regard to Slavery. Then Slavery was admitted to be a great evil—a political and moral evil, and we looked forward to the time when it should be abolished. Now, our opinions have changed. We have ceased to view Slavery as an evil—defend its rightfulness per se, and are resolved defend its rightfuln

letter from a member of the Canadian Legisla-ture, on the relative status of the African race, in which their mental and moral inferiority was

2. Another pregnant indication of a change of opinion, is the rebellion of the people of the North against party leaders.

Political leaders, says a Free Soil cotemporary, seem to be greatly disturbed at the extension of the state of purpose by the Administration, as the case may be, the despatch being of the following tenor:

"General Walker, of Kansas, in official description to the speed of the ship, he

rary, seem to be greatly disturbed at the exceeding demoralization, as they style it, of political parties. They are alarmed at the reluc-

All parties are troubled, more or less, with these intestine mutinies. None feel absolutely sure of the unquestioning obedience of their rank and file. Such a state of things naturally fills the minds of party leaders with apprehen-sion and alarm. They fear the country is on the verge of ruin, when their decrees have ceased to command respectful and implicit Perhaps the most note-worthy illustration of

this state of things is to be found in the case of Massachusetts. Speaker Banks has been nominated for Governor by the almost unanimous action of the Know Nothing and Abolition Conventions, yet the party presses and speakers in vain attempt to create any enthusiasm in his behalf, and many prominent men refuse per-

emptorily to support him.

3. Another, and the most hopeful sign of improvement is in the tone of the Southern people and politicians. We have not seen or heard a defence of Sis very in years. There is no attempt making anywhere to reconcile existing institutions with

the sounding generalities of State papers, still less to shift to other shoulders the responsibility fees to shift to other should justly lie on our own for Slavery, which should justly lie on our own The term "necessary evil" is no longer extorted from Southern complaisance by Northern fanat icism; we hear no more of apologies for wha we cannot help, but everywhere of assertions of the justice, humanity, and policy of Slavery. Such are a few of the reasons why we anticipate the near approach of the final conflict, and indulge in hopes of a favorable issue. Let us be true to ourselves and to the responsibilities of our position as the sole guardian of a great element of Christian civilization, and we can await the result with confidence.

THE NORTHERN PRESS. GOV. WALKER'S COURSE IN KANSAS.

The following remarks from the Buffalo Com mercial Advertiser on this subject so exactly express our own views, that we accept and r produce them :

Ever since Gov. Walker went to Kansas, w have aimed to treat him and the Administration which sent him with fairness—a course from which we shall not permit ourselves to vary The intention which, both in his inaugural ad dress and in numerous speeches, he so em-phatically announced, of using the whole weight of his efficial and personal influence to secure to all the bona fide residents of the Territory the right of voting on the new Constitu-tion, led us to augur well of his Administration. and to entertain the hope that if a Pro-Slavery Constitution should be framed, it would be promptly rejected by the people. But we must now frankly say that we have ceased to expect anything favorable from Gov. Walker's adminration. He has frittered away all his strong

clarations and assurances. His promises, made, as they were, in the broadest terms, and without any qualification, have all their value and significance explained away by this new trick of interpretation. There in Congress and the country. Glad indeed would we be to see this mischievous agitation settled by a fair vote of the people of Kausa themselves, even if the result were such as to make it a slave State. That would be an evil whose consequences would be mostly felt in Kansas itself; but a revival of the agitation throughout the country would be a general calamity. But if those who are fairly entitled

to vote on the Constitution are cheated out of their rights—no matter under what plausible pretext—we shall see stormy times.

When Gov. Walker speaks of a previous res-idence of three or six months, nobody is shallow enough not to see that six is the number really meant, and that the "three" is used merely to soften a disagreeable statement, and because he shrinks from plumply saying that the Convention will require a six months' residence, and that he approves it. The effect will be to exclude at least half the bona fide will be to exclude at le settlers of the Territory from any voice in de-ciding the character of the institutions under which they are to live. The emigration to Kansas this Summer has been immense, and without any doubt exceeds the population pre-

viously there.

There can be as little doubt that the greater ortion of this summer's emigration have gone to Kansas to make a permanent home, and have the same interest in its institutions as those who will be permitted to vote under the six months' rule proposed by Gov. Walker, and which he evidently regards as certain to be adopted by the Constitutional Convention. Considering how large a proportion of the bona fide inhabitants it will exclude, this rule is object to the constitutional convention. viously and grossly unfair. This period of six months will have its commencement so near the registration of last spring, that it will be a ery short step from the six months' residence back of that registration, with its sixteen hun-dred or so enrolled voters.

From the Commercial Advertiser, August 27. GOV. WALKER AND KANSAS.

prediction as to the result, and a few of these we propose to notice.

1. There is a marked alteration in the tone of Abdition processes and politicians the second of the of Abolition presses and politicians, when speaking of the subject.

We published a few day since a very striking

We published a few day since a very striking the people over whom these institutions are to operate—that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their Constitution, and what shall be their social in-

in which their mental and moral inferiority was a serted in the most unequivocal terms. A more striking instance of this change of sentification in the following extracts from an article in the Mattison (Illinois) Gazette. For a far milder and less objectionable sentiment than this, Mitchell was forced to fly from New York, three years ago, and turn his pen into a plough-share on the soil of a Southern State:

"With the growing tendency to negro equality in our State, it is now a subject of serious consideration to the people of Illinois, whether they will extend to negroes political and social equality, and continue to let them pour into the State, or whether they will at once declare, as a measure of self-defence and policy, in favor of the re-establishment of Slavery in this State.

It may be to some of you a startling question, and what shall be their social statiutions."

Thus spoke Governor Walker, of Kansas, in his famous Topeka address on the 9th of June—an address evidently prepared with care, and designed to allay the apprehensions of the Free date to fire designed to allay the apprehensions of the Free date to a serious of Freedom outside the Territory. It had that effect; and though it savored of the Squatter-Sovereignty creed, the Conservative press of the North generally accepted the assurance, as being quite as much as could be expected from a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Federal Administration. The general response of the Administration men everywhere will acquiesce." Indeed, that assurance, from one understood to be fully advised of the purposes of the Administration, and fully acceptance in the most unequal with a structions."

teeing manifested at the South, and not intend to act up to the promise so clearly and forcibly given by its Executive representative and spokesman in the Territory. Recently a despatch from Washington, purporting to give extracts from a communication made to Washington by Governor Walker,

patches, recently received, says that on one point he has been grossly misrepresented, namely, as desiring that every man should vote who happened to be in the Territory on the day of election, for the ratification of the Constitution.

This, he remarks, would be desirable, if there litical parties. They are alarmed at the reluctance of the masses—at their refusal even—to respond to the requirements of party discipline. They issue their edicts—they erect their platforms—they summon the loyal hosts who have hitherto followed their banners to a renewal of the conflict—but their commands fall unheeded upon dull and inattentive ears. Their authority seems to be questioned. The masses of the people, like the East India Sepoys, begin to regard their commanders with distrust, and threaten to resume their sovereignty over their own affairs.

All parties are troubled, more or less, with these intestine mutinies. None feel absolutely sure of the unquestioning obedience of their

dence of three or six months, and that the same qualifications should be adopted in the Constitution, in regard not only to that, but to all future elections.

"In his judgment, one or the other of these terms will be adopted by the Convention, from whom he anticipated cordial co-operation. 'It is somewhat extraordinary,' he adds, 'that while this accusation of letting every man vote who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of the election, has been preferred in the South, as indicating a desire on my part to let in abolition vagrants and interlopers to control the result, the Republicans of Kansas have the result, the Republicans of Kansas have drawn an entirely different conclusion, viz: That I designed in this manner to bring many thousand Missourians into the Territory to decide the contest." It will be seen that herein the Governor ex-

plains away the promise deliberately made at Topeka, and shadowed forth, if not substantially given, in his inaugural address. He entirechanges his ground, so far as the public are cerned, although he claims that while declarng at Topeka that the whole people of the Cerritory, at the time of submitting the Conitution to the popular vote, and not merely ose who resided there a given time, should be allowed to vote upon it, he was privately representing to members of that body that a previous residence of three or six months ought show how his promise at Topeka and his private representations to members of the Convention aport with honor and truthfulness. We cannot see that they do, and with such evidence of double dealing, of contrariety between his public promises to Free State men and his private representations to members of the Constitutional Convention, our confidence in his Administration has necessarily been weakened; and we were not unprepared for the disappointment that seems now to await all who had built their hope of peace in that Territory upon Gov-ernor Walker's seemingly frank exposition and incere promises made at Topeka,

SLAVERY DESPOTISM.

The Southern Monitor of this city, copying from the New York Day Book, parades in the from the New York Day Book, parades in the columns of its last number this paragraph, concerning distinguished American writers:

"Irving first achieved his reputation in England, and came back to this country with the endorsement of Sir Walker Scott, whose judgment no one thought of disputing. He has given us very little from his fertile pen, with the exception of his last work, of which any American can feel proud. He is intensely American can feel proud. He is intensely British in his ideas, voted for Fremont at the risk of severing the Union of this Confederacy f States, and has very little to recommend him o the favor of his countrymen.

"Hildreth pretends to be an American historian, yet he has written a work which abounds in slanders upon his own country, and which, n slanders upon his own country, and which, f penned by a British author, could not have remarks seriatim, mentioning all our prominent writers in turn. It is only necessary, however, to say that the following, whether they be poets, to say that the following, whether they be poets, essayists, or novelists, are all intensely British, and were strong Fremont men at the late election: Bryant, Longfellow, Curtis, Emerson, Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Ticknor, Prescott, Epes Sargent, Dana, Godwin, Sprague, Conrad, Briggs, &c. These comprise the prominent literary men of the North, and most of them might as well be residents of England as of this country, for they do not represent in the slightest degree the ideas at the foundation of our system of Government—indeed, they do not represent in the slightest degree the ideas at the foundation of our system of Government—indeed, they do not suppose the fear, how ever, that possibly an insurmountable are not the most desirable and even necessary qualities of a sub-ocean telegraph cable, that it does not become us to offer any remarks on the subject. We may express the fear, how ever, that possibly an insurmountable are not supposed to the subject.

o the expan and unsettled Territories, apologists for Slavery say they "do not possess the first conception" of the ideas at the foundation of our system of Government. These "model American patriots" are evidently of opinion that the aris cratic ideas on which alone slavery can be de fended, are the fundamental ideas which under lie our Government. But they are clearly wrong. Our Government was intended for the development of democratic, rather than aristocratic, ideas, and for the perpetuation of a democratic, rather than an aristocratic, policy. Those who defend and would extend the area of free labor, with its humanizing tenare true to correct principles. Those who de fend or would extend the area of slave with its brutalizing tendencies, are false to cor-rect principles, and would weaken the nation that a partisan purpose may be effected. For

no nation can be truly strong which possesses such an element of weakness as a large slave population.

The extract quoted also shows the intolerance of Slavery. It permits no independence, and would sacrifice every man who dares to have a purpose inconsistent with its interests. Can such tyranny be effective in the free North? It is in the South, we know. But shall we, too,

become the slaves of Slavery?-Phil. Times. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Many of our cotemporaries have commented freely upon the failure of the expedition, sent out to lay the telegraph cable upon the bed of the Atlantic; and, though all express the hope— as who would not?—that the enterprise will be ultimately carried out, there is a general doubt whether the attempt will be renewed this year, and some apprehension whether the hopes ex-pressed will be realized. No one entertains the idea that the project will be abandoned without further trial. Too much has been sucessfully accomplied already to admit of aban donment, until obstacles that are manifestly nsurmountable present themselves. If the exeriment had to be repeated at the expense of he stockholders, the case might be different,

since to renew it upon a similar scale of mag nitude would be too costly for the company to bear. But that branch of the enterprise hav-ing been undertaken by the two Governments considerations of a merely pecuniary characte will have but little weight. There is a consid eration, however, connected with this view of the case, which should not be lost sight of.

It will be conceded, we presume, that the most favorable time for the operation of laying the cable is past for the present year. This will be a strong argument for the postponement until next summer. But such postponement involves a good deal. It is not likely that either the English Government or our own will permit their respective vessels to lie idle for twelve months. We imagine the Niagara and the Agamemnon will have to be released, the cable will have to be unshipped, and the expe-dition disbanded, and impediments may arise in the mean time to its re-ssembling on the same errand. Such considerations may influence the directors of the company to resolve upon an immediate renewal of the attempt, notwithstanding the season has so far advanced.

notwithstanding the season has so far advanced. The next mail from England will probably bring us their decision, and it will be looked for with no ordinary interest.

The first intimation of the disaster was given in a telegraphic dispatch from Valentia, dated August 12. The operators there, having found all communication with the vessels had been suddenly cut off, instituted a series of experiments, which at once told them with singular ments, which at once told them, with singul accuracy, not only the nature of the accident but the distance from the coast at which it oc-curred; and the details, the substance of which has been published in the Commercial, were subsequently published in a Liverpool paper of the 15th instant. A portion of the account w

here reproduce:
"Her Majesty's ship Leopard, Captain Wain wright, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, 14th August, and reports that the Atlanti telegraph cable was broken at 3½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, after having paid out successfully three hundred and thirty five nautical miles of cable—the last one hundred miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate

It is not very probable that, at any time within the first three hundred and fifty miles of the trip, the regulation of the speed of either ship or cable would be left to the sole responsi-bility of "the engineer;" and it is still less probable that such would be the case when the probable that such would be the case when the ship had entered upon the most perilous part of the experiment, the deepest part of the ocean, where everything would depend upon the utmost care and watchfulness. No one can suppose for a moment that everything would then be left to the unaided judgment and sole responsibility of "the engineer," without casting a reflection upon all who were intrusted with the important and hazardous enterprise. The idea is preposterous. The account is evidently one-sided and partial.

Example of the company of the company is a superior what is told in the light of company is the company of the c

Examining what is told in the light of common sense, it is tolerably certain that the brake was applied, after consultation, for the purpose of snapping the cable, and that this was necessary in order to save the remainder. "I cable was going at too great a speed in propor-tion to that of the ship." The ship was going at the rate of only four knots an hour, while the cable was coursing off the coil or reel at the rate of " more than five knots." Of course it is to be supposed that a reduction of the ship's speed had first been tried as a remedy for this running away of the cable, and tried in vain; and the alternative of breaking the cable was adopted, as a last resort; the plain English and undisguised truth probably being that a strong cross, under-ocean current was running of with the cable, at the rate of five or six known by the fact that, in going over the last thirty-five miles, one hundred miles of the cable were expended—run out.

Beside, it was often announced that every

provision had been made to render the mere breaking of the cable no very serious matter. Buoys were to be attached at certain distances, so that the end of the cable could be recovere and a reunion of the strands effected. Ther must have been, therefore, graver causes for the abandonment of the enterprise than the simple parting of the cable; that, per se, with the preparations, appliances, and contrivances made and adopted in view of that anticipate contingency, would not have induced gentleme so energetic and so committed to the enterpris to abandon it in despair, and to return home with the brand of failure stamped upon them. The fact almost certainly is, that it became clear to all the gentlemen engaged in the expedition that the greater part of the cable would have been run away with by the current, ever had the vessels remained stationary; and that, without some material change of plans, all hope of the cable lasting to anything near the end of the trip was given up, even if the cable could be deposited at all.

So much has been said and written by scien

Because Irving and Hildreth, and Bryant and Longfellow, and the others named, are opposed leave any hope of their being successfully enceptually and the others named, are opposed leave any hope of their being successfully enceptually and the others named, are opposed leave any hope of their being successfully enceptually and the beautiful and the beaut first in favor had been discarded. of an exactly opposite character, but equally dis-astrous, it is to be feared, will be found to exist with respect to the lighter cable, now preferred.
The question to be solved probably is, whether a medium can be hit upon which shall neutralize both classes of difficulties, without encountries of the countries of the countrie tering new ones. In common with every love of progress and sympathizer with great human izing projects, we cling earnestly to the hope o ultimate success for the Atlantic telegraph The character of the two Governments and peoples who have undertaken it is a guarantee that if it can be accomplished it will be; and we await with deepest interest a fuller state ment of facts, and of the purposes of the Company, that we may judge whether we may hope for its realization before another year rolls over us.-N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Aug. 29.

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